

PERSONAL

It is a difficult time at present for the teaching unions. Current financial stringency means that only a very small increase is likely to be agreed at the Burnham Committee, and some local authorities are in such a parlous state that unions have had to settle for the preservation of as many jobs as possible and the faint chance of a lick of paint and the odd new book by the early 1990s.

In addition the irrevocable ageing of the teaching profession reduces the collective appetite for militant industrial action. Most teachers have, in any case, no wish to withdraw their labour. I was at a teachers' union meeting recently and there was an agonized debate about whether to go on strike as a protest against the loss of several jobs. Though some members felt a stand had to be taken, most were anxious about alienating public sympathy, especially as parents and recently come out in very strong support of teachers, with hundreds marching on county hall and 2,000 writing letters to protest at staff reductions.

Like many in the education business, when it comes to matters of industrial action, I have for years belonged to Apathetics Anonymous. If ever you are tempted to make a fuss about anything you ring up a fellow member who will talk you out of it. My own union, the Association of University Teachers, has traditionally de-

monstrated the kind of militancy that makes St Francis of Assisi look like an urban guerrilla. I once made the mistake of going to a union meeting and ended up on the committee along with all five fellow masochists who had shown up. None of us dared leave the room for a second in case we were elected branch chairman in our absence.

In professions like teaching and medicine, where there is a close personal bond between practitioner and pupil or patient, the possible withdrawal of all or part of one's services causes a great moral dilemma. I am relieved never to have been called upon yet, either in school or university teaching, to take part in industrial action.

The nearest I have ever been was a few years ago when the AUT sent round a questionnaire to all its members attempting to elicit what kind of militant action we were prepared to take. Would we, for example, be willing to refuse to set and mark exam papers? No, unfair to students most of us replied. How about being only slightly sneaky, then, was the next question, and agreeing to set and mark exams in the usual way, but then refusing to disclose the marks? No, most of us decided, still unfair. I think the only thing we got a majority for was agreeing to stamp our foot like Noddy



Ted Wragg

in one of his rages. Some time later we were asked to work a 35-hour week in protest at something or other. One or two indolent members got quite upset and refused to quintuple their workload.

With an ageing teaching profession, it is highly unlikely that flying pickets will be organized. Stumbling, lurching, crawling, limping, arthritic or rheumatic pickets with back trouble, yes, but flying anywhere after a hard day at the chalkface is strictly out. Government legislation on secondary picketing also

appears to rule out any assistance from other sympathetic bodies like Help the Aged. The only answer is to join the entrance to county hall, solid with unwanted copies of the DES paper *A Framework for the Curriculum*, so that education committee members, whose average age at the last count was 93, cannot get their bathchairs and life support machines through.

There are two important steps unions can take in the circumstances. One is to protect their members who speak up on behalf of their school or education itself. In one local authority heads and teachers who do this from their school have been leashed on, because, it is said, it is disloyal to their employer. My sympathies are with the heads and teachers. If someone is trying to close our school, or remove teachers and resources, the quickest way to commit suicide is to stand up in front of a meeting of angry parents and say: "On behalf of the county council I should like to say how hard up they are."

The second step is for the union to capitalize on the views and substantial experience of its membership. I joke about the AUT, but in practice it is well led and, like other teaching unions, has produced some excellent documents. In hard times this is a great strength, and it is a pity there is not even more of a contribution to thinking and action about education at local

as well as national level.

Unions are often seen as a blocking or opposing force, but in my own university more than 60 members of the AUT have worked together for several weeks to produce a "blue skies" document containing many ideas which should lead to action and change in the next few years, and who attended the planning meeting found it one of the most worthwhile group activities they had ever taken part in. Some American teaching unions have a formidable record of making considerable impact on local practice by this kind of concerted activity.

So if you do eschew militant action, and, instead, opt for setting up a joining a local union working party on some matter of concern in education, ignore the taunts from your one member of staff under 40, like, "Go get 'em granny", and enjoy using your experience for the greater good.

Alternatively, try to think of some supremely futile gesture. When the AUT polled us about militant action the only question we really answered with a massive affirmative was a request to withdraw from government committees, largely because most of us were not actually on any. Apart from the Reader in Old Norse, that is, who immediately resigned from the Viking Admiralty Society. Brought Britain to its knees that did.

DIARY

Catalogue of woe

To Lewisham Town Hall to Save Lewisham's Schools and listen to a catalogue of ILEA's very special problems - 147 different mother-tongue languages, one in four children from single parent families, a third more children than the norm in need of special education. Then comes a list of horrendous rate-capping consequences - 3,000 teachers redundant, nursery classes and field centres closed, fewer books, and doubled school meal charges.

This list goes on and on. Ten years ago Sir Keith used to agonize in public about cycles of deprivation. Ratecapping will certainly reinforce them in London.

There is commendable solidarity in favour of ILEA, but the meeting is confused by reports that although the Government still intends to rate-cap ILEA it is now inclined to keep it democratic and directly elected. At the time I write these words (or rather tap them on Wordstar into March's floppy disk in my overworked Shetland Signet), it is not yet clear whether the Prime Minister is going to permit this unexpected spasm of democracy on which Sir Keith and other ministers

Even if she does let the plan through, I'm told she will insist that boroughs have the right to opt out, as Wandsworth and Westminster have wanted for some time. This, of course, would cripple ILEA permanently. If she kills Sir Keith's plan for direct elections, it is said he may have to go. I think this would be rather a pity, since I cannot believe his replacement would be any better.

Punishing decision

Besides, he has some clearing up to do first. The most prickly decision concerns corporal punishment. It is issued its consultation paper suggesting a division of school children - on the basis of parental wishes - into "beatable" and "unbeatable". The suggestion was universally condemned - both as an abdication of responsibility and administrative nonsense.

Now the European Commission on Human Rights has accepted another British corporal punishment case (a girl with broken blood vessels on her hand) on far wider grounds - not only "infringement of parental wishes" but

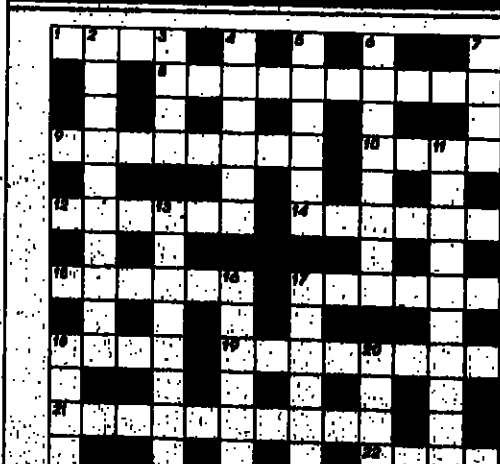


Sir Patrick Mayhew... honeyed words

"cruel and unusual punishment" and "lack of legal remedy" as well. "I see we've sent our best Government lawyer - Sir Patrick Mayhew - to try his honeyed words on the judges of Strasbourg. But we are going to lose this one too. Sir Keith should stop wasting public money on lawyers, foreign parts and his own British habit. Whatever Lady Merrick thinks. Then he could resign with dignity."

Christopher Price

No 144 CROSSWORD by Rufus



Across
1 An entrance I'd turn in (4)
4 Assembly of alien boys (approximately 10) (10)
9 Any one of the following (8)
10 Marriage, an investment (2)
12 Right form master? (6)
14 A... politician, is so... (6)
15 Horrificed at being cut by... (6)
17 Way of procedure followed by... (6)
18 Navy of today (6)
19 It becometh infirmity by the lips (4)
20 Pub in new place on top of a mountain (8)
21 She walls 'on up man' (6)
22 The band plays a short piece (4)

Down
2 Won't livestock be sold by it? (4,6)
3 Ecclesiastical dedication (4)
4 For a book (4)
5 Witness at a trial (6)
6 Joins military formations around the... (6)
7 Cut up solidified fish (4)
8 Old town subject to inflation (4)
11 They hold together news cuttings (5,5)
13 Such interest may be for fellows rather than... (8)
16 Key member of the office staff (6)
17 Physical training (4)
18 It's kept in cells (4)
20 Leads a hand to one in... (4)
21 Said disparagingly (4)

Solution to puzzle No. 143
1. ENTRANCE
2. WOOL
3. CHURCH
4. BOYS
5. WITNESS
6. FORMATION
7. COD
8. INFLATION
9. ANYONE
10. MARRIAGE
11. NEWS
12. MASTER
13. INTEREST
14. POLITICIAN
15. HORRIFIED
16. KEY
17. PHYSICAL
18. KEPT
19. INFIRMITY
20. HAND
21. DISPARAGING
22. SHORT

THE TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1964, Published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 City Road, London EC3Y 9BEZ. England. Typeset by Computer Graphics Ltd, 37-41 Convent Street, London WC2R 6EU. Printed by Weybridge Press, Weybridge, Surrey. Printed in Great Britain. Friday, March 23, 1990. Registered as a newspaper at the GPO. Office: 020 7566 1000.

THE TIMES

Educational Supplement

FRIDAY MARCH 30 1984 NUMBER 3635

Conservatives believe Cabinet dithering over ILEA proposals could bring chaos

Interim plans for inner London hit Tory trouble

by Biddy Passmore

Ministers risk throwing Britain's biggest education authority into chaos because of their dithering over its future. Conservatives in Parliament and local government said this week.

The Bill paving the way for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties, due out today, is expected to include provision for a shadow joint board of inner London boroughs to replace the Inner London Education Authority from 1985 (when the GLC is abolished) until 1986.

But, after two discussions, the Cabinet has not yet been able to agree on the long-term future for the administration of inner London education. Ministers have not decided whether they should stick to their original plan to set up a permanent joint board of borough nominees, or whether they should follow the more popular course of setting up a directly elected authority.

The result could be three completely different kinds of authority in three years, with the present mix of GLC councillors and borough nominees giving way to a shadow board of borough nominees in 1985 and then to a directly elected body the year after. To add to the confusion, rate-capping will start affecting the ILEA next April, requiring tough decisions on spending cuts.

"It's an extraordinary way of dealing with the educational affairs of inner London", Professor David Smith, Conservative leader on the authority, said this week. "I think it would be madness." He said the Government should plump straight away for a directly elected body, to start next year.

Lord Beloff, the Lords' main supporter of direct elections, took the same line. "There is something to be said for a joint board, everything to be said for direct elections, and nothing to be said for an interim arrangement."

And Mr Gerald Bowden, Conservative MP for Dulwich and the leading Commons advocate of a directly elected body, said it would be "absolutely crazy" to have a shadow body followed by direct elections. It would cause "double disruption" on the budget.

All three argued that it would be better to keep the ILEA going in something like its present form for an extra year than to set up a shadow joint board.

Conservative back-benchers are set to table an amendment in the Commons urging the introduction of direct elections. Lord Beloff said he would table a similar amendment in the Lords unless the Government gave a guarantee that direct elections would follow in 1986.

It is possible that ministers could beat them to it and table their own amendment. But there were said to be "huge difficulties" in the way of reaching agreement on direct elections this week.

It is believed that Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, has expressed vehement opposition to a directly elected body because it would be a constitutional anomaly. Opposition has also come from Mr Norman Tebbit, the Industry Secretary, who thinks individual boroughs could run their own education service, and from Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary.

And there are still many details to be settled on questions like the new body's power to raise a separate rate.

● Mrs Frances Morrell, leader of the ILEA, this week described the Government's behaviour as "completely disreputable", David Lister writes. "Ministers must know perfectly well that imposing three different administrations on the ILEA in three successive years threatens the stability of the authority", she said.

"Their problem is that they haven't the courage to break out of the constitutional quagmire they have created for themselves."

The Labour authority would certainly be agreeable to the concept of direct elections although its favoured option is retaining the present structure within the GLC. However, even if the Cabinet does eventually approve direct elections, the Save ILEA campaign will not cease, as it will concentrate on the drastic effects of rate-capping on the budget.



Camus and Co. seen as A-level outsiders

by Nick Wood

Sixth-formers will be able to pass A-level French without studying any literature under radical new proposals for syllabus and exam reform from the Joint Matriculation Board.

The new format, which is intended to replace the board's existing A levels in French and all other modern languages by 1988, gives candidates, in consultation with their teachers, a completely free choice of topics to be researched, read about and written up in French as coursework essays to be marked by teachers and checked by the board.

Virtually anything goes under the JMB plan. The board expects that some sixth-formers will continue to pore over the works of such A level stalwarts as Camus, Sartre and Malraux, but others will take the opportunity to develop their understanding of French history, politics and culture.

Examples of possible topics mentioned by the board include a French writer, relationships with others, adolescence, men and women and the city of Paris.

Source material can include books, fiction and non-fiction, newspaper articles, radio broadcasts, and videos. The only constraints on candidates are that they must read the equivalent of six books over the two years of their course and produce three essays in French totalling 3,000 words.

Hobbies, pastimes and interests as diverse as model-making, bee-keeping and fishing also qualify as suitable topics for study. This was confirmed by Mr David Nott, a lecturer in the education department at Bangor University and a member of the working party that has drawn up the proposals.

Mr Nott said that the aim of the reforms is to put an end to lessons in which pupils plough through set books line by line, translating them into English.

Such an approach is a "total waste of time", fostered by the existing exam which by concentrating on "literary niceties" and requiring answers in English, prevents teachers making the foreign language the normal medium of lessons and learning, he said.

Joint Council of Language Associations Conference page 10

Mother tongue not a right - Sir Keith

by Diane Spencer

State schools cannot offer mother tongue tuition to pupils as a right, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, told 80 educationists from the EEC who met this week to discuss the Schools Council Mother Tongue Project.

It would be impracticable as many languages were spoken. London alone had 147. The country did not have

enough suitably qualified teachers, nor the money to support them, he said. "But there are areas of the country where a single mother-tongue, other than English, is spoken by substantial numbers, and it does become feasible to make some provision in state schools."

Evening and weekend classes run by volunteers could be the most effective

way of responding to the needs of linguistic minorities. But state schools had a part to play. Besides teaching English as a second language, a school should provide an atmosphere which encouraged children to respect other cultures and to admire proficiency in more than one language.

Schools should develop closer links with voluntary classes and teachers.

Well-schooled class warrior of the Raj

Where did Ronald Merrick go to school? (Only confirmed *Jewel in the Crown* addicts should read on; others can skip this bit and go fast forward to ILEA.) I always found the most fascinating strand in Paul Scott's *The Raj Quartet* to be the social tensions of the Army set in particular, the schools the men went to.

In the books and the television serial, there are really only two types of Englishmen - those who went to Chillingborough and Merrick. I have always assumed Chillingborough to be Hallebury or Wellington - Colonel Layton clearly isn't bright enough to have been a Wykehamist, and the only explanation for the coincidence of such a large clutch of Old Boys constantly bumping into one another is that they all went to a vocational Army public school.

Many such schools took the odd Indian during the 1930s, so Hari Kumar's presence there would have been plausible. Merrick, on the other hand, went to a minor grammar school - of the kind that clearly gave him a massive chip on the shoulder. In the presence of any remotely confident public school type - a chip which we have seen turning to sadistic brutality - especially when the confident public school type was both Indian and defenceless.

If a grammar school mentality with which was unfamiliar before, read

the book. The college I went to at Oxford was so full of raucously confident Yorkshire grammar school types that the occasional public school boy who arrived unaware of the composition of the place would affect a slight Yorkshire intonation in a (vain) attempt to feel more at home.

I suppose Merrick's grammar school could have been Winchester Hill Collegiate, in the Middlesex white hills, where Paul Scott went to school. In recent years, however, I have always pictured Merrick receiving his education at Grantham Boys' Grammar School.

The serial is a pointed reminder to millions each week that the English school hierarchy releases powerful drives in later life, and that outside chips on the shoulders of minor grammar school types in authority can wreak a lot of havoc. I'm not really revealing any secrets by informing viewers that Merrick, though he maintains his grip on the public school types for much of the series, finally gets his come-uppance. I hope this is a consolation to our currently exiled public school set - Lord Carrington, Sir Ian Gilmour, Francis Pym, Norman John Stansfeld *et al.* who have been so ill used by their own Lady Merrick; and that it reassures them that their personal values will triumph over minor grammar school pettiness in the end.

The scourge of ILEA

The Prime Minister considers that she's an expert on ILEA. She learnt to dislike it during her tenure of Elizabeth House in the early 70s, and notched up a significant victory by not to create the new ILEA, when she was disposed to hand over education to the metropolitan counties. She has tried twice to dismantle it - each time to no avail.

THIS WEEK

COMMENT 2
PRIMARY 2
SPORT 15
NOTICEBOARD 17
SCHOOL TO WORK 18
OVERSEAS NEWS 19, 20
LETTERS 21, 22
PERSONAL, CHRISTOPHER 21
PRICE OF DIARY AND CROSSWORD 28
CLASSIFIED 39

Re-titled

The titles "headmaster" and "senior mistress" are to be abolished under a county's new equal opportunities policy 3

The end

Headteachers are preparing for a ban on caning. 9

Forking out

Open University lecturers are fighting the cuts with money from their own pockets. 12

Platform

Max Morris asks why proposals for 17-plus exams have not been scrutinized like the 16-plus 4

Act one

A year after the 1981 Education Act came into force, little extra seems to have been done for most children with special needs. 25

Learning by doing

A North Wales comprehensive (picture) takes a leaf out of the Hargreaves report. 27



Arts/Books

Frank Field on the social effects of unemployment; Michael Church on the Arts Council. Children's literature - an international perspective to mark the Bologna Book Fair: Virginia Makins on Dr Seuss, Neil Philip on Elton John, Anne Corbett reports from France. Robert Leeson on IBBY. Textbooks: Nuffield chemistry

Resources/Media

Carolyn O'Grady on Channel 4's new licensing agreement which will allow schools legally to videorecord some programmes: Frances Hill on 60 years of Schools Radio 27, 28

EXTRA

English as a foreign language: trade wars among the publishers; revised courses for Cambridge First Certificate; micro movies; ESP; an author's life. 41-48

HMI's' critique of day-release

When the *Training for Jobs* White Paper appeared a few weeks ago, there were dark hints that an HMI survey was in the pipeline which would help to justify the decision to transfer funding for a quarter of work-orientated non-advanced further education to the Manpower Services Commission.

The survey is published this week as *Education for Employees* (page 18). It is concerned with day-release and block-release courses for young workers between the ages of 16 and 19, and it maps (among other things) the decline of day-release and block-release since the early days of the 1960s, when with smaller numbers of boys and girls in the relevant age-groups, the student body totalled 327,000. By 1981, it was down to 201,000 and still falling. When it is recalled that day-release for continuing education was one of the unfulfilled promises of both the 1918 and the 1944 Education Acts, it is a depressing reminder of the long-term neglect of industrial education and training which the MSC is now wrestling with.

Did the HMI find evidence of a lack of liaison between the FE colleges and local industry? This, after all, was the implied charge which was made in the White Paper (though Ministers have since back-pedalled as tactfully as they could). The answer is that the HMI were fairly unimpressed with the outward trappings of industrial involvement: they acknowledged the paucity of committees and sub-committees on which industrial and commercial managers and trade unionists took their seats, but saw little to suggest that this participation was effective. Links with industry were adjudged "good" in 45 per cent of colleges; adequate in another 32 per

cent and poor in the 23 per cent which remained. Some sectors were better than others; "some aspects of business studies and food education" showed the arrangements at their weakest, but even where they were, formally, at their best, it did not appear that "employers had much impact on the curriculum".

The colleges will find these revelations embarrassing, but it is fair to say if the MSC will be any more effective in getting active and informed participation from busy industrial and commercial managers. To make an impact on the curriculum is never going to be easy because the courses are, in any case, closely geared to external examinations like those of City and Guilds and the Business and Technical Education Council. Interpreting employers' needs and wishes is, or should be, a major responsibility of principals and heads of department in the colleges — their own experience and contacts with local industry and commerce should extend beyond the advisory committees, and not be confined to formal mechanisms for consultation. The MSC may project a more authoritarian expression of what employers want, but most of its own officials have a good deal less industrial and commercial experience than many college staff.

The sections of the HMI survey which make the most depressing reading are not about liaison with employers but about teaching methods. There is scathing criticism of what actually goes on in day-release classrooms — passive students being lectured and boring notes being dictated, too slavish adherence to external syllabuses, too much dependence on outside validating and examining bodies. The criticism of the pedagogy is interesting

because it has a bearing on Sir Keith's strategy for using a beefed-up school examination system to bring order to the secondary curriculum: "the content and style of teaching are influenced too strongly by assessment requirements". If Sir Keith wants to know how teachers and institutions react to examination controls when these become excessive, perhaps he should study this report.

These criticisms are not to be taken lightly. They go to the root of the experience of day-release students — a captive audience who, nevertheless, have to be motivated and excited if they are to do more than go through the motions in sullen acquiescence. The HMI noted (like countless observers before them) that the link between what students learn on the job and in the college needs to be improved. This is one of the places where liaison between colleges and employer seems most defective.

MSC control will do nothing to improve the pedagogy of FE: if anything it threatens to make it worse by its authoritarian style and its mechanistic notions about how trainees are to be conditioned. The Commission may, however, be able to tackle the local authorities' failure to equip the colleges adequately, particularly in respect of new and developing technologies. Evidently authorities have had difficulty in replacing capital equipment in the face of financial stringency: the MSC will be able to apply its funds directly to particular needs and, if TVEI is anything to go by, have lavish ideas about equipment. But (of course) if they spend more on equipment they will have less to spend on existing courses and the bigger will be the upheaval for those working in FE.

COMMENT

Rate-capping and after

As the Rates Bill gets its Third Reading in the House of Commons, and London politicians muster their public support in defence of the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, the Local Government Campaign Unit has published a pamphlet by Steve Butters, Stewart Ranson and Kieron Walsh (pages 3 and 88) devoted to the evils which will overtake education in the wake of rate-capping. The authors show that (as everyone knows) L.e.a.s. have, collectively, exceeded the targets set for local authority expenditure by the central government, and goes on to predict that education will suffer severely if the Government succeeds (by rate-capping) in preventing this "overspending" from continuing. It does this by taking the figures for education spending put forward in the Government's published plans and working out what cuts would be needed to contain local budgets within these projections.

As a pamphlet it is worthy rather than rousing. It adds little new to the debate except some useful chapter and verse. Pamphleteering about a dull subject like local government finance needs more sparkle than this to keep the audience awake. But this is not the only criticism. This pamphlet fails to deal with any of the arguments put forward by the Government. Rate-capping is a draconian measure which brings the disintegration of local government a step nearer. But it would be foolish to pretend that the wide differences between local authorities' spending policies, does not pose acute difficulties. Earlier conventions were based on the assumption that the Chancellor's views on public expenditure should be respected in local government. There was a wise reluctance to force a confrontation on money matters.

Things have now changed for various reasons: the Government has



made a big issue of holding down expenditure, and introduced a penalties regime which local politicians of all parties dislike intensely; local politics have polarized since the 1974 reorganization and a new breed of political hard men has emerged. High unemployment and widespread poverty have increased the number of voters receiving rate rebates and, some would argue, diminished the effectiveness of ordinary electoral disciplines. As a result a fairly small group of authorities "overspending" by large margins has put the ramshackle machinery of local government finance under severe strain. Rate-capping is the Government's injudicious response. But academic observers, attempting to estimate the consequences of rate-capping, owe their readers more than an emotional prediction that the skies will fall: after all the extreme "overspending" which the Rates Bill is designed to catch is only characteristic of a minority of L.e.a.s. — most look like being within two or three percentage points of their targets in 1984-85. To judge from this week's survey by the Rating and Valuation Association, Add some of rate-capping's harshest critics have been the technical experts who have grave doubts about the

Government's own ability to make the harsh cuts which Ministerial rhetoric might have led the public to expect. If they are right, the effects of new curbs will be a good deal less dramatic than some have suggested. None of this, of course, makes rate-capping a good thing. It does not obscure the damage it will do to local government. But no reasonable person should pretend that the present arrangements are satisfactory or refuse to accept the record which shows that all recent Chancellors, Labour as well as Conservative, have demanded the right to bring local spending plans within national planning for public finance as a whole.

London v. the provinces

With the Arts Council's crucial final meeting due to take place as we go to press, and with three separate storms threatening to burst over their unprotected heads if they carry out their renowned intentions with regard to the Royal Court theatre, the Hayward Gallery, and their own notoriously strife-torn literature department, any predictions here about the eventual outcome would be rash. But it is not too early to pass a negative judgment on the manner in which the Council has conducted its so-called "strategy exercise": by patently brushing aside advice from at least three of its specialist panels, and by equally patently excluding from its deliberations many groups whose views should in all common sense have been sought, it has only itself to blame for whatever uproar may shortly come its way.

It is already clear, of course, that in some quarters Sir William Rees-Mogg and his colleagues are about to be accorded the status of heroes. Their perfectly correct determination to boost theatre in less privileged regions will win them some unlikely supporters. But it is significant that no fewer than 13 leading regional theatre directors have written to Sir William, in

defence of the value of the Royal Court to the nation as a whole; it is a fact, if not yet one well known within the Council's inner cabinet, that the Hayward Gallery plays host not only to Londoners (and London school parties) but also to their counterparts from Britain's furthest corners. London is not just another region, it is also the capital; if the Hayward were to be relocated in, say, Manchester, its usefulness to the country as a whole would be diminished.

The specifically educational aspects of today's decisions may not be dramatic. Luke Rittner has shown signs of taking this side of the Council's activities seriously; in Sue Robertson, he has an able new education officer whose enthusiasm will give added impetus to the musical and photographic initiatives now under way; the budget for her "unit" may be small (£160,000 this coming year) but it will certainly be used to maximum effect.

But the future of the National Book League is also a matter of educational importance. The travelling exhibitions which it organizes are much used by teachers up and down the country, even if its own children's book room is not exploited to the full. The NBL's potential, in more general terms, is enormous: if it were to be snuffed out, as rumours indicate it may be, it would have to be immediately reinvented. There have been some justifiable criticisms of some aspects of its direction, but these in no way justify the Council's cavalier attitude to it in recent months. The Council's literature department, under its present leadership, has not proved itself a responsible parent towards this particular infant: Lord Gower should take out a care order forthwith.

no comment

Spalding High School, Stonegate, Spalding, Lincs PE11 2PJ. Headmistress: Miss M I McClure BA. In working condition. £100. on nearest offer.

Second opinion

A quest for the best

Arguments become tangled when confuse means and ends. This opened at the Oxford meeting of admissions procedures, reported in *The TES* last week. More recent were the growth of agreements, hours passed and the warm from maintained schools.

Some, but not all, spokesmen independent schools were cross. That is hardly surprising years some schools have enjoyed advantage by being able — under maintained schools — to enter a dates who have received a great extra and very good teaching of quality of that teaching, and of education it represents, there is no doubt. But the advantage has real, and plainly unfair.

Meanwhile, some teachers in schools have sedulously developed precise and detailed knowledge of the ins and outs of the system. In one head has already been deployed for several days on the field a scouting party of master well-orchestrated attempt to do any wrinkles in the new system. It tained schools have neither the sources nor the stomach for extravagance.

Professionals in schools of all are now having to face, equal question many would have preferred to avoid. Enlightened independent schools want, at the same time, to keep at least a present share of places at what perceived as the best universities; yet to see those universities genuinely open to able candidates from all kinds of schools. But cannot, of course, have their cake and eat it. When their favoured pupils attacked, they cry out in righteous indignation that it is the present system which is unfairly contrived, and then they go into a mood of irritable equilibrium.

Several of them at Oxford, out of hearing of their pupils, gestured towards a brave new world which all universities would be open to if they couldn't have a special place. Oxford, then they didn't want to be a special place.

The purpose of the Oxford meeting, of course, plain and simple. It was to reject good pupils from independent schools, who will continue to be warmly welcomed and in large numbers. That purpose is rather to defend a justify the pre-eminence of Oxford great international university, actively supported from public funds and to open its doors still wider to candidates from all kinds of schools. Equity of access to a place of excellence is the plain motivation of reforms.

If it had been otherwise, the change would never have been accepted by the overwhelming majority of the 26 colleges. One of the restraints on structural change in Oxford is that can be achieved only with the support of those colleges. The autonomy and quality of the colleges is one of the most powerful factors in preserving special characteristics of Oxford, and consent is therefore more than constitutional rule. The cynics are surprised that so much agreement was achieved. To argue now, for sweeping and ill-defined reform is futile as to insist that Oxford should wait for Cambridge.

One college did, at the last moment, engage in some quaint activities proposing an alternative plan for future dates. That delighted a few who wanted a little change as possible, amused those who correctly believed that Oxford is indeed a funny place, but did not distract attention from the main purpose of the exercise. Oxford is now committed to make a successful arrangements which are new, simple and fair.

Harry Judge is director of the Department of Educational Studies, University of Oxford.

Parents right to see pupil files backed by NUT

by Nick Wood

A report from the National Union of Teachers backs the small but growing number of education authorities that have given parents the right to see school records on their children. It also says that pupils over the age of 18 should be able to inspect their personal files.

The report, drawn up by a union working party and released yesterday, is being sent to local associations for discussion by members aimed at reaching a new policy on records. At present, the NUT says that access is a matter to be decided by heads in consultation with their employers.

It recommends that "in principle, parents should have access to all records maintained by schools about their children, and that pupils aged 18 and over should have access to their own records".

It also says that pupils aged 16 and over should be able to see reports or references for prospective employers or colleges of further or higher education.

The working party argues that school records should be thrown open in the interests of accuracy, natural justice and good relations between teachers and parents.

Unless parents are allowed to see records, data recorded in good faith but subsequently rendered inaccurate by a change in family circumstances could go uncorrected, with potentially damaging consequences for the child, it says.

It also says that confidential files represent an "area of secrecy" in the

relationship between teacher and parent, and may be a barrier to the establishment of genuine cooperation based on openness and trust.

The report seeks to demolish the counter argument that open access will spawn a dual system with bland official files available to parents existing alongside secret, unofficial records containing any sensitive data on a child.

"We believe that any school or authority which introduced a dual recording system of this nature would be committing a serious error . . .

"The unofficial system would almost certainly be used for recording suspicions of, for example, neglect or abuse of children . . . It is in the nature of unofficial systems to be inefficient, generally because no one can be designated as having responsibility for ensuring they are otherwise.

"A school using such a system to record information on child abuse would therefore be entrusting the safety of a child to a machinery which could not be properly monitored and in which information could become lost."

The report also tackles the thorny question of how teachers should record suspicions of child abuse when they know that files are open to parents.

The Inner London Education Authority is the latest authority to commit itself to opening secondary school files to parents. Brent, Leicestershire and Derbyshire have "open file" policies.

Rate-capping hope for l.e.a.s

by Biddy Passmore

Many local education authorities would be certain to escape the Government's general rate-capping scheme under a concession announced by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, on Wednesday.

He told the Commons during the Report Stage of the Rates Bill that the Government was prepared to accept the general principle of an amendment tabled by Tory back-benchers, which would exempt the lowest spending councils from the general scheme.

Many of the lowest spenders are authorities running education: Tory-controlled shire counties and metropolitan districts and outer London boroughs.

As *The TES* went to press, it was not clear if the Government would adopt the precise mechanism for identifying low spenders set out in the amendment, which was tabled by Sir Peter Emery (Hendon). This would exempt councils which had for two years kept their spending within the Government's spending target or their grant-related expenditure assessment.

This major concession is designed not only to head off Tory rebels in the Commons — eight, including the former Cabinet minister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, voted with the Opposition on amendments on Tuesday — but to defuse the much more serious threat to the Bill in the House of Lords, where peers from all parties may stage a head-on confrontation.

Meanwhile, the Local Government Campaign Unit has calculated that the selective rate-capping scheme — which ministers do not intend to amend — would have to be applied to up to 90 authorities to save the £1,500m the Government wants in 1985-86. Mr Jenkin has said he does not intend to include more than some 20 councils in the scheme.

● Opportunities for the post-16s will be severely curtailed as a result of rate-capping, according to a document launched this week by Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman. Sarah Bayliss writes.

The document, *Cutting education*

to cap opportunity, claims that a new squeeze on spending will restrict pupils' choices and firmly establish three narrow "streams": a grammar stream studying A levels for university entrance, a technical stream taking TVEI or BTEC courses and a YTS stream.

It states that, so far, local authorities have managed to protect the education service by providing extra resources from the local rates. But if the rate-capping Bill becomes law the Government will have the power to carry through its White Paper spending plans.

The pamphlet was prepared by three academics for the Local Government Campaign Unit which represents councils and trade unions fighting the proposed legislation.

● Cutting education to cap opportunity by Steve Butters, Stewart Ranson and Kieron Walsh. Available from the Local Government Campaign Unit, Third Floor, Mary Ward House, 57 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS.

Polys to win 'sales' right

The Government announced this week plans to free polytechnics and local authority colleges from the legal chains which stop them making money out of their own inventions and consultancy work.

The ban has long irked the polytechnics and colleges, especially since it does not apply to universities and grant-aided colleges, which have their own legal identity.

Its removal will enable the institutions to forge closer links with industry through cooperative and contracted research, consultancy and advisory work and routine testing, to exploit their inventions — and to keep the profits. They cannot do this at present because they are legally part of their local authority.

Schools scrap two job titles in sex stereotyping purge

by Hilary Wilce

The titles "headmaster" and "senior mistress" are to be abolished in Cwyl secondary schools.

School displays are to be scrutinised for evidence of sex-stereotyping, and governors are to be trained in equality under a widening equal opportunities policy adopted by the Labour-controlled North Wales authority.

The policy has been hammered out with the help of the Equal Opportunities Commission, which part-funded the secondment of a deputy head to report on the issues.

Among the "most far-reaching" of the 19 recommendations adopted by the

Education committee are that each school governing body should monitor equal opportunities in their schools, and that every school should set up an internal working party to develop a "whole school policy".

The report also suggests that one senior teacher should be given responsibility for equal opportunities, and that deputy heads could rotate duties in order to have true equality of status.

The policy emphasises the need for training at all levels, including staff, governors and education officers, in issues of sex stereotyping. The recommendations also underline that the curriculum must be open to all pupils.

NEWS



Taking it lying down? An alternative medicine lecture was one of the events in the all-night teach-in at the City Lit Centre for Adult Studies in London on Wednesday to spotlight the threat from Government policies to London's adult education service.

Police quiz

The Republic of Ireland correspondent of *The TES*, Mr John Walshe, has been questioned by police about leaks from the Irish Education Ministry.

Police were called in by the Government when the *Irish Independent*, of which he is education correspondent, revealed details of two confidential documents. The details were also published in *The TES*. The documents published referred to the action programme of Mrs Gemma Hussey, the Education Minister, and a Cabinet memo on spending.

Pay talks adjourned

Teachers' pay talks neared deadlock last Tuesday night as employers failed to improve their 3 per cent offer. But both sides agreed to adjourn until next Tuesday after employers indicated they would be willing to look at increases above 4 per cent. However, they are unlikely to stretch to the 4.5

per cent rise already offered to Scottish teachers.

Local authority representatives on the Burnham management committee say they cannot afford much more than 3 per cent because of the 1.05 per cent increase in pensions contributions.



You are invited to join our Sixth Annual

NATIONAL COURSE CONFERENCE

at PRATTS HOTEL and CONFERENCE CENTRE SOUTH PARADE, BATH

on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY 26th, 27th and 28th OCTOBER 1984

COME AND HEAR ONE OF THE FOREMOST AUTHORITIES ON CHILDREN'S READING: VERA SOUTHGATE

on EXTENDING BEGINNING READING

Vera Southgate, M.A., B.Com., Dip. Psych. was director of the Schools Council's project "Extending Beginning Reading" and was formerly Senior Lecturer in Education at Manchester University. She is author of many books on Reading including "Beginning Reading" U.L.P. (1972), "Literacy at All Levels" Ward Lock (1972) and was co-author with Prof. F. W. Warburton of the Schools Councils' "I.T.A. — an Independent Evaluation".

The Course will take the form of Lectures, Group Discussions and Feed Back Sessions. It will cover the main findings of the Schools Council's Project, their implications and suggestions for planning more effective Reading Programmes.

The CONFERENCE CENTRE is a 3 star Hotel and is just two minutes walk from BATH ABBEY THE GUILDHALL THE PUMP ROOM AND THE ROMAN BATHS

It is right beside the River Avon. Just the spot for the Half Term Break!

Full course conference rate £89.50

Full Residential Rate: £57 Non Residential from £29.50

*Some bursaries would be available to teachers in the early stages of their careers

INTERESTED?

If so please send for Conference Brochure and full details from The Conference Director, "Lodgers", Collingwood Avenue, Heathfield, Sussex TN21 3DN



17-plus: privatization or public control?

Max Morris (left) voices concern at the Government's casual attitude towards the proposed Certificate of Pre Vocational Education in contrast with its rigorous approach to the 16-plus exam



Meeting educational leaders in recent weeks I have been astonished at the number who appear to be unaware, even ignorant, of recent developments affecting the education of the 14s to 17s, or complacent about their consequences. True, not all the information has been widely publicized, but enough has been published to alert responsible educationists to the significance of the new initiatives.

Take the proposed Certificate of Pre Vocational Education (CPVE) for youngsters, mainly at school, at 17-plus. There has been little or no public comment that for the syllabuses leading to a brand new qualification, no criteria whatever, except for the vaguest generalizations, have been demanded by the DES before they are approved.

In fact, approval is not in question, it seems. They have been accepted lock stock and barrel from the City and Guilds of London Institute (CGLI) and BTEC as being suitable and the joint board for the CPVE has been left to establish its own infrastructure for determining the form and content and any future changes in the examination.

This is surely astounding, in view of the meticulous scrutiny insisted on by the Secretary of State of the criteria produced for the proposed single exam at 16-plus by the National Joint Council of the GCE and CSE boards. The council has laboured for more than two years in the longest exercise of its kind in British educational history.

Indeed, that exercise has been unique, not least in the massive consultation with the schools that it involved and in the personal attention it has received from Sir Keith Joseph.

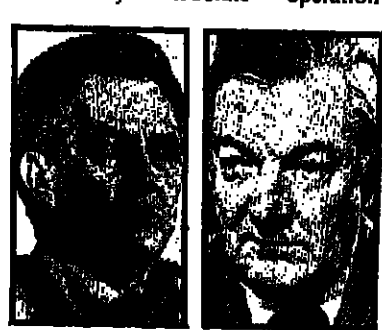
Given that the GCE and CSE boards are vastly experienced and enjoy, to put it mildly, a fair amount of public esteem, would it not have been expected that before a new enterprise like the CPVE was launched by bodies largely untried in school examinations, a similar exercise in criteria creation would have been demanded from CGLI and BTEC?

But no. At a recent meeting with examinations experts the Secretary of State seemed totally unaware that there was any problem and it was clear that the need for such criteria had at no time been considered by the DES or discussed with the bodies responsible. Yet this is a new venture intended to develop rapidly and widely in the "new sixth".

Two questions arise. Why has the Secondary Examinations Council, Sir Keith's own personal creation, been given the remit of 16-plus and 18-plus, but not 17-plus? This is a very strange omission which can hardly have been accidental. Surely no one at Elizabeth House is going to argue that sixth-forms are not part of the secondary school system. Or will they?

Second, is there one law for the GCE and CSE boards and another for CGLI and BTEC? It cannot be argued that the certificate will eventually be

diverted from the schools to further education since already for many years GCE at least has had a large bite of the examinations budget of FE colleges. And it is rather ludicrous that an enormously elaborate operation



Sir Keith: personal attention

even the most hostile critics of the DES have suggested.

There are other issues at stake, too. It is not widely appreciated how the joint board for the CPVE is constituted and operates. Thus, while three of its 13 members represent the GCE and CSE boards and the RSA, the rest are all appointees (including the I.C.A.S.) of the CGLI and BTEC, who also tightly control the entire administration as their own private fief.

This arrangement has been authorized and supported by the DES from the beginning. So we have a new public examinations body, in a key area of the maintained sector, which has no public control whatever.

Indeed, the Secretary of State, recently questioned, seemed to be quite unaware of the lack of effective involvement of the GCE and CSE boards in the new venture and their virtual exclusion as collective contributors in spite of their unique experience of school examinations. And he was so impressed by this new knowledge that he asked his advisers to keep a watch on the joint board now that he had been "alerted" (to use his own word).

Let us be clear. The new certificate is not an initiative of CGLI and BTEC though it is legislation to the contrary they have a perfect right to develop their empire and to try to colonise the schools. Rather, it is a DES/ministerial initiative. It is the Government which started the whole business in Mark Carlisle's White

Paper on Examinations, 16 to 18 and which has not just overseen but directly controlled all the consultations leading to the creation of the joint board whose constitution was foisted on the education world despite the most acrimonious objections.

Yet the department has always insisted on the Secretary of State's overriding power in the field of public examinations. This it pointed out repeatedly to the Schools Council which took over the functions of the Secondary Schools Examinations Council. How come, then, that it has handed over control in this case, that it has abdicated authority, and though it has "assessors" involved they do not appear to have a ministerial brief even to keep him informed?

There is another point. CGLI and BTEC have issued a Statement of Intent, following on the setting up of the joint board, which implies a major intervention in the school curriculum. 14 to 16. Clearly, this is a vast subject. But though the two bodies have said that their initiative is "at the wish of the Secretary of State" he has said that the statement "does not have DES support". A semantic difference?

It seems that a lot of public explanation is called for, not least on whether there is an attempt going on to privatise part of the public examination system. Mr Morris is a former president of the National Union of Teachers.

NEWS

Slogan fears on jobs advert

Tameside Council's policy of advertising jobs under the slogan "Socialism at work" has upset some teachers who suspect that it might put off applicants.

Mr Eric Bird, local secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, said: "The council might have the best motives but it could give the wrong impression."

A spokesman confirmed that the Labour-controlled council will now be using the slogan to all its job advertisements.

Student projections rejected as basis for planning HE

by Biddy Passmore

The Government's projections of student numbers into the 1990s have been rejected as a basis for planning higher education by both the Royal Society and the London committee of the Association of University Teachers.

In their responses to the questionnaire on the future of higher education sent out last November by the University Grants Committee, both organizations stress that demand is likely to be higher than the DES predicts. The UGC letter appeared to accept the department's figures and asked for comments on how the resulting cuts should be implemented.

The department made two projections, which may be revised before Easter. The higher assumed that numbers would stay at their present level until 1988-89, after which they would drop by a fifth by 1996-97 and then recover slightly until the end of the century.

On the low projection, numbers would only stay at their present level until 1987-88, then drop by 5 per cent by the end of the decade and a further 20 per cent by 1996-97.

Radice pledge on voluntaries

Mr Giles Radice, Labour spokesman on education, this week dissociated himself from some of the policies of the Socialist Educational Association of which he is a member.

In an interview with *The Universe*, the Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, he firmly pledged a future Labour government to maintain the spirit and the letter of the 1944 Act on county and voluntary schools.

Public spending plans published last month were based on the low projection. But the Royal Society points out that its own figures show demand running slightly above the higher DES projection and, because they take no account of growing female participation, are likely to be under-estimates. As the DES is budgeting for fewer students than there are likely to be, the cut in the proportion of university applicants getting a place or a cut in spending per student.

It urges "a soundly based appraisal of future demand" as essential to achieving a sound balance between improving access and increasing spending per student. It also points out that, as teaching is only one of the functions of a university there is no justification for relating its total funding solely to student numbers.

On the question of subject balance, the society says teaching science to all pupils up to 16 might well lead to some shift towards the sciences in those applying to university.

While it welcomes the growing links between universities and industry, the Royal Society stresses that universities must depend on Government funds for conducting fundamental research.

The London AUT rejects the "unacceptable assumptions" behind the questions in the UGC's letter, both on student demand and on funding. "Standards are already threatened and any contemplation of further reduction in funding must be regarded as severely damaging to the future of British universities," it says.

The London group see no grounds for closing any institutions during the early 1990s and also express resistance to any attempt to divide university institutions in London into those which only teach and those which are permitted to undertake research.

Country's needs first, says SDP

Universities must become more relevant to the needs of society and the economy, says the Social Democratic Party in its response to the UGC letter.

"We believe that the current debate should be used to examine the nature of higher education and the direction in which it is heading," commented Mrs Ann Sofer, chairman of the SDP education panel.

"For too long our universities have been admitting the same sort of student to the same sort of course. If universities are to avoid closures some time in the 1990s, then they must start re-forming themselves now," she said.

The main change advocated by the SDP is a major expansion in access to higher education. Its detailed proposals include:

- Financial support for sixth-form and college students and a broadening of the sixth-form curriculum.
- A major shift in emphasis to continuing education, and increased opportunities for mature students and part-time study.
- A radical overhaul of the three-year specialist honours degree course.

to reflect the fact that there are different groups now with legitimate religious and ethnic claims.

Mr Radice refused to commit the Labour Party to restoring the "historic share" of 10 per cent of teacher training throughout the country to Catholic authorities. The most recent figures last year by the Government showed that only 1.5 per cent of teacher training was in Catholic schools.

Hargreaves report 'no indictment of teachers'

A suggestion that the Hargreaves report on London secondary schools is an indictment of the capital's teachers provoked an angry reaction from a union leader last week.

Mr Richard Rieser, general secretary of the London branch of the National Union of Teachers, interrupted a press conference at County Hall to deny a suggestion by a journalist that teachers were failing to do their job properly.

Ignoring a request from Mrs Frances Morrell, leader of the ILEA, to put a question or keep quiet, he said London teachers were getting "amazing" results from their pupils in the face of great difficulties. Mrs Morrell also vehemently denied that the report was an indictment of teachers.

Mr Rieser said that the union welcomed the report, which proposes radical changes in the curriculum and organization of schools, but added that it could not be considered in isolation.

The capital's teachers were suffering from the "social crisis" brought on by unemployment and cutbacks and they needed help from the authority. Instead, they were faced with cuts to accept redeployment and redundancy.

Dr David Hargreaves, chairman of the committee that produced the report, said there was no intention to make teachers the scapegoat for pupils' underachievement.

"The report does not say London teachers have failed working-class children. The British educational system has failed to address itself to the problems of working-class children."

He was impressed by the readiness of both the authority's officers and its teachers to accept that there was a problem of underachievement among working-class children and to do something about it.

However, Mr Peter Herbert, secretary of the London branch of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said that many people would interpret the report as an attack on the way teachers had dealt with working-class children over the past 10 years.

He saw formidable obstacles to its implementation. "If morale were better I think it would be no great problem to implement many of the ideas in the report, but I don't think that is the case."

Support grant Bill at final hurdle

by Biddy Passmore

The Bill giving the Government new powers to make grants direct to local education authorities was expected to end its passage through Parliament yesterday, after a brief hiccup when the Lords inserted an awkward amendment.

The Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, which will enable the Education Secretary to channel up to half a per cent of local education spending into grants for special projects, should have finished all its stages more than two weeks ago. But Opposition peers moved an amendment in the Lords prohibiting the use of the grants in selective schools and the Government Whips, caught off guard, failed to muster enough support to defeat it.

The Bill therefore returned to the Commons for a debate on the offending clause last week. Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, described the amendment as "pernicious". The Government was not proposing that the grants should be used to set up new grammar schools, he declared. The amendment was simply a device to further the Opposition's objective of eliminating all forms of selective secondary education.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, countered that the Opposition only had ministers' word for it that the Government would not use the money to finance experiments in selective schools.



Publishers and l.e.a.s hope to agree on photocopies

by Nick Wood

The local authority associations and publishers are poised to begin talks aimed at securing a national agreement on copying of published works.

Moves toward an agreement stem from proposals put to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils by the Copyright Licensing Agency which represents the interests of publishers and authors.

These envisage the authorities paying a fixed sum per 20,000 of population in return for permission for all departments, not just education, being allowed to copy and use books, magazines, television and radio broadcasts and so on.

Such an agreement, the publishers propose, should be subject to the authorities meeting predetermined limits about the volume of copying and striking a deal over what infringes the "substantial part" section of the Copyright Act.

Even without agreement on these detailed points, it is hoped that an understanding can be reached in which both sides will waive their rights to mount legal challenges for a stipulated period, say, five years.

These latest moves coincide with the second round of a High Court action brought by two authors and publishers against Manchester City Council.

Last week Mr Justice Nicholls in the High Court in London granted the plaintiffs an injunction against the council restraining its schools and colleges from copying published material.

He gave Manchester another six weeks to submit evidence of possibly illegal photocopying in its schools and colleges.

Talks about damages will begin once this material has been examined by solicitors acting for Mr Brian Halliwell and Mr Sidney Waterhouse, the authors, and Schofield and Sims and Thomas Nelson, the publishers, who have mounted the case on behalf of the Publishers' Association.

The court heard that Manchester had been swamped by the response when after an earlier hearing it had ordered its schools and colleges to send it all possibly illegally photocopied material.

Mr Halliwell, when in a part-time teaching job, discovered a large number of photocopies of books, including

his own.

But Manchester was taking its responsibilities seriously. "The council realizes it has a duty to prevent illegal photocopying by employees and is willing to use its best endeavours to prevent copying in future and ascertain the extent of copying hitherto," Mr Robin Jacob said.

After the hearing, the Publishers' Association said that Mr Halliwell had found that copying of books by himself and others had been going on for some years.

Pages photocopied from his books had been deliberately amended to appear as lessons or exercises for pupils, the association said.

Manchester's original instruction threw schools into disarray and heads and staff scrambled to draw together the suspect material, summarize it on lists and send it, with the originals, to the town hall. Overwhelmed by the response, it later told schools to keep their photocopies parcelled up ready for inspection and only submit the lists.

This week, a council spokesman said a "fair number" of schools - probably the primaries which had not done any photocopying - had yet to reply to the first instruction.

Not so jolly Roger

A tattooed Cutthroat Jake, Stephen McMahon (left), threatens Ivan Tymczyna in Manchester's Community Theatre's new pirate adventure, *Captain Medlock and the buried treasure*.

The company is based among the high rise flats of Hulme and Moss Side and was set up in 1982 by a group of unemployed people who attended drama classes at a community education centre.

They now present over 200 shows a year, mainly in local primary schools which have never been visited by a theatre group before.

The company's work has ranged from a production of *Tarzan* in which Tarzan's mum lived in a flat in Hulme, to a Christmas extravaganza in which Wondewoman spoke with a strong Manchester accent.

Captain Medlock, the hero of the current production, is named after Medlock Court, a rundown block of flats.

Curriculum board for Wales named

by Bert Lodge

The Curriculum Development Committee for Wales was named this week, with Professor John Herbert Beynon of University College, Swansea, as chairman.

Nominations for the committee were made by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, and approved by the School Curriculum Development Committee, one of the two bodies formed to take over the work of the Schools Council.

Members of the Committee for Wales include Mr John Brace, secretary of the Welsh Joint Education Committee; Mr Hywel Evans, head of Aberconwy School; Mr Gwyn Jarvis, senior assistant director of education for Gwynedd; Mr R. Jewell, Mid-Glamorgan County Council; Mr V W Morgan, head of Trefonnen C in W School Llandrindod Wells; Miss Mair Nicholas, head of Prendergast Infants, Haverfordwest; Mr E Roberts, assistant director of education for Mid-Glamorgan; Mrs P. Roberts, head of Bryn Hafren Girls' School Barry; Mr R. E. Roberts, Cwyd County Council; a "fair number" of schools - probably the primaries which had not done any photocopying - had yet to reply to the first instruction.

Members of the Committee for Wales include Mr John Brace, secretary of the Welsh Joint Education Committee; Mr Hywel Evans, head of Aberconwy School; Mr Gwyn Jarvis, senior assistant director of education for Gwynedd; Mr R. Jewell, Mid-Glamorgan County Council; Mr V W Morgan, head of Trefonnen C in W School Llandrindod Wells; Miss Mair Nicholas, head of Prendergast Infants, Haverfordwest; Mr E Roberts, assistant director of education for Mid-Glamorgan; Mrs P. Roberts, head of Bryn Hafren Girls' School Barry; Mr R. E. Roberts, Cwyd County Council; a "fair number" of schools - probably the primaries which had not done any photocopying - had yet to reply to the first instruction.

TEACHERS' BUILDING SOCIETY

111 half-yearly interest is compounded

STILL HARD TO BEAT

REVISED INTEREST RATES FROM 1st APRIL 1984

Type of Account	Gross*	Net†	Net
Bullion Account	10.71%	7.84%	7.50%
Ordinary Investment	9.84%	6.88%	6.75%
Monthly Contract	11.07%	7.90%	7.75%
3-year Fixed Term	11.07%	7.90%	7.75%

* To basic tax payers

† If half-yearly interest is compounded

Please send me further details of saving with the TBS.

Why not send for details NOW?

Name _____

Address _____

or pin to your letterhead 127 TES 333

Member of The Building Societies Association

Buy Now at 1983 Prices.

AN UNBEATABLE OFFER FROM HESTAIR HOPE.

All items ordered from the 1984 Hestair Hope Catalogue will be invoiced at 1983 PRINTED CATALOGUE PRICES.

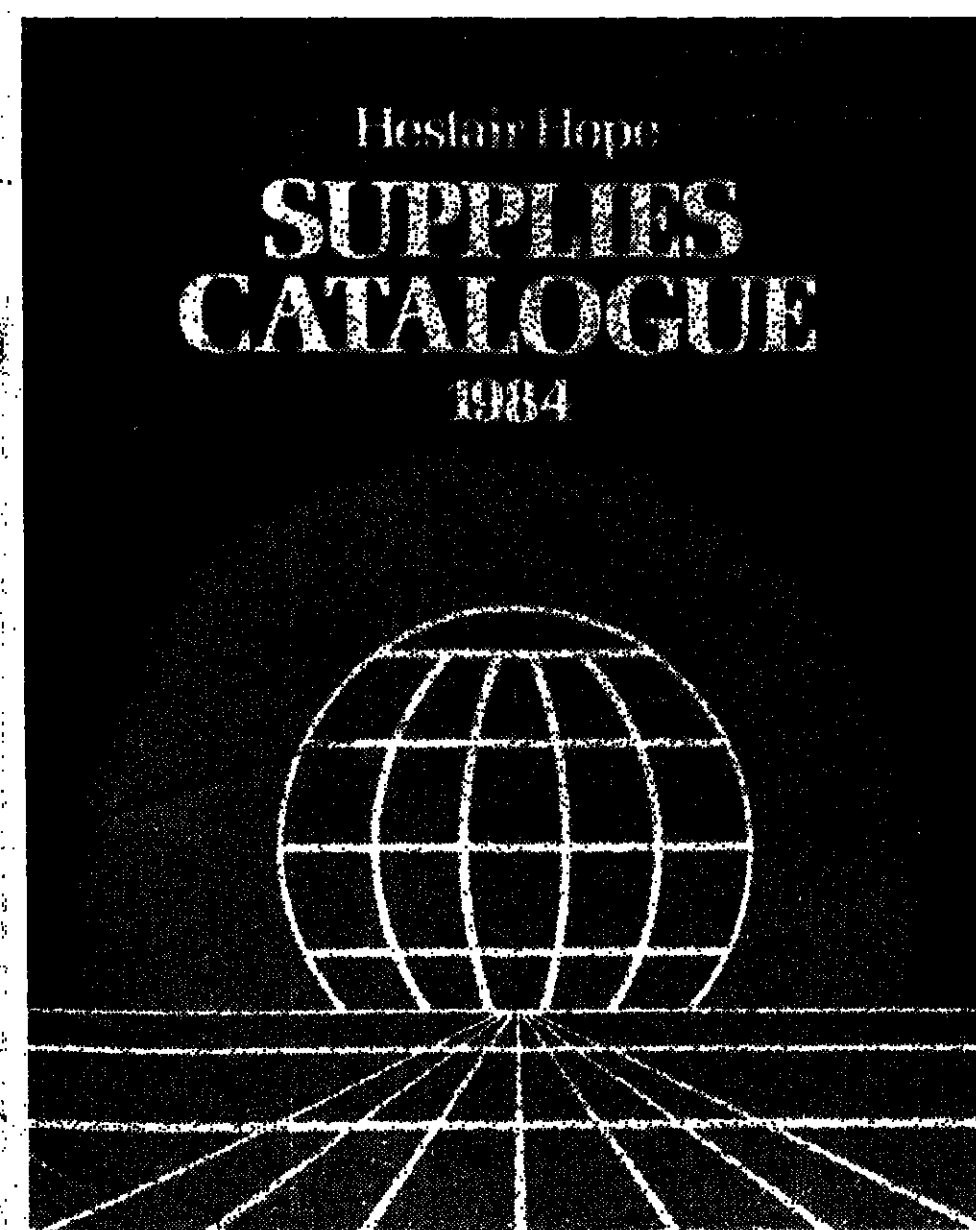
This special offer must end on 31st March 1984.

- * Free carriage in the UK.
- * No minimum order surcharge.
- * 1000 new items.

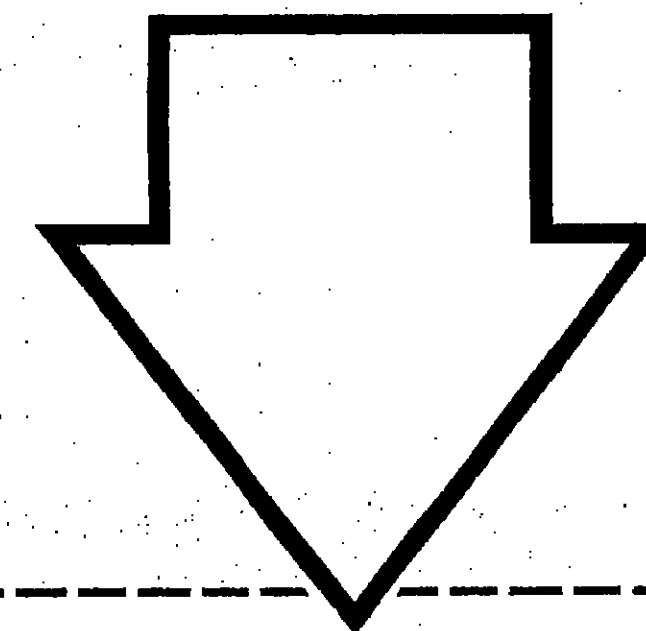
BUY NOW AND SAVE!



Hestair Hope Hestair Hope Limited, St. Philip's Drive, Royton, Oldham OL2 6AG. Telephone: 061-652-1411



Post the coupon
below now
for your
FREE CATALOGUE.



NAME _____
SCHOOL _____
ADDRESS _____



Hestair Hope
Britain's leading educational suppliers!

The Marketing Department, Hestair Hope Limited, St. Philip's Drive, Royton, Oldham OL2 6AG. Telephone: 061-652-1411

TES 30.3

IS ANY OTHER SUPPLIER OFFERING SUCH A GOOD DEAL?

Hillingdon seeks savings to ease pressure on budget. Sarah Bayliss reports

Heads anxious as council plans sale of playing fields

Primary school playing fields in an outer London borough are being measured up and inspected following a council decision to make savings through the sale of 10 acres or more. In a budget already approved by Hillingdon council, members are committed to selling off school land to generate an income from interest of almost £380,000 over the next two years. Other parts of the education service face reductions worth £1.2m in the coming year.

The move reflects growing pressure nationally on playing fields and sports grounds. Sales of lucrative sites have increased with a squeeze on council spending and with a change in building regulations, which allow children to make greater use of space.

Hillingdon's policy has prompted a special meeting of the borough's Federation of Parent Teacher Associations and has worried headteachers.

Mr George Pringle, head of Pinkwell junior school and a teacher representative on the education committee, said he was strongly against any reduction in the size of school fields and the sale of land for housing or any other use.

"Most of the schools in this authority are lucky in that they have excellent facilities. It is very short-sighted to get rid of anything which schools benefit from and which children enjoy."

Mr Pringle said his own school was surrounded by grass which made two football pitches, a running track and a nature reserve. The site had already

been measured up by the authority and he feared the loss of any of it. "Once land has been sold off for housing it's lost forever."

Mr Eddie Hales, Conservative chairman of Hillingdon's education committee, said no decisions to dispose of land would be taken by the education committee without consulting governors first. He stressed that all schools would retain some playing fields but land on the perimeter might be sold.

But he also revealed that the whole of two school sites - both empty - might be sold. One was St Michael's special school whose pupils were being integrated into a neighbouring primary school. He would not name the other site.

Mr Hales said he regretted the sale of any council assets but the idea was to reduce the impact on education of spending cuts. "It's not an easy problem. We face severe Government penalties and we are committed to a 5 per cent rate rise. Funds have to be found somewhere and the route we have chosen does not directly affect the structure of education in schools."

Other savings in Hillingdon include the closure of a maths and science teachers' centre, an increase in adult education fees, a reduction in teachers' jobs and a reduction of £85,000 in special education.

Mr Ian Cunningham, Labour's education spokesman in Hillingdon, is particularly concerned about the cuts in special education.



We are not amused: children at Primrose Hill School, London, get a taste of Victorian treatment during a fortnight of events to celebrate the school's centenary. Above is a recreation of a classroom of the period.

Old attitudes hamper girl scientists

by Richard Garner

Moves to encourage girls in primary schools to take up science may be being hampered because most of their teachers are women.

Ms Evelyn Fellow, who is secretary of the North Tyneside association of the National Union of Teachers, writing in the union's *Primary Education Review*, says that the women teachers were themselves "victims of discriminatory attitudes" while they were at school.

Ms Fellow, who has been researching the problem under a "teacher fellowship" project at Newcastle

Polytechnic, adds: "Many of them were actively discouraged from obtaining qualifications in the sciences and they are now unsure of their ability and experience to tackle science in their classroom."

"Those who would question their ability to achieve such qualifications should examine the extensive statistical evidence which shows that girls have the necessary skills and intellect to do well in science and technology."

"It is the responsibility of these very women to right this wrong and ensure that science is taught in their class-

rooms in such a way as to motivate and involve girls, as well as boys, in science activities."

She concludes: "In 1984, every local education authority can justify the appointment of an equal opportunities adviser and such an appointment would do much to tip the balance of blatant prejudice and ensure that equal opportunities is a reality and not simply statements of intent on paper."

She argues that at present only a small proportion of girls is being directed to equal participation in the microchip age.

Trains and tea-sets 'one reason' for inequality

by Hilary Wilce

The tradition of little boys playing with train sets and little girls with tea-sets is one reason why boys do poorly at language and girls at maths and sciences in later life, says a new guide on equality for the under-fives.

Intended for those working in nursery classes and day centres, the guide emphasizes that all children need to learn a full range of skills. "There has been more concern over the problems of girls' poor record in maths and science, but the social disadvantage of boys should not be underestimated."

The traditional idea of a woman's role is outdated, it adds, pointing out that the 1980 General Household Survey showed that 7 per cent of mothers of children under five were working full-time and 23 per cent were working part-time.

An *Equal Start*... guidelines for those working with the under-fives, free from the publicity section, Equal Opportunities Commission, One, One House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN.

Prep schools agree on more flexibility in common entrance

by Nick Wood

Preparatory schools have agreed important changes in the shape of the common entrance exam which reduce the date of compulsory subjects and allow schools to modernize their timetables.

They have decided that schools should have the option of putting youngsters in for a general paper in place of the existing separate papers in history, geography and scripture.

The proposed changes stem from a plan put forward by Mr Alan Mould, last year's chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, at the annual conference in Cambridge.

He said the exam should be changed so that schools could find time to teach new subjects and to give their pupils a more rounded education.

duce computing or design... or more craftwork or drama within the timetable, heads who passionately believe in the educational value of these things, but who ask in despair: 'How can we fit them in?' he told the conference.

Implementation of the new look exam depends on the agreement of the senior schools. The committee of the Headmasters' Conference have called for a specimen general paper covering the three subjects before committing themselves.

"If they like it, then schools will have the option to put pupils in for a general paper or to continue with history, geography and divinity," Mr Robson, the deputy secretary, said. "There's no question of it becoming mandatory."

'Feminine' pressure group launched

by David Lister and Jill Sutton

A national pressure group has been launched to fight discrimination against women schoolteachers, particularly where promotion is concerned; but the emphasis, according to the organizer, will be on women members being "feminine" rather than feminist.

Mrs Heather Shaw, headmistress of Parklands High School, Preston, who initiated the group, said this week: "We must not be seen to be strident or feminist. We must show that we are feminine, intelligent and professional people with a genuine and important cause. We want a reasoned, well-informed logical approach rather than an emotive one."

She added that men would also be encouraged to join the group, which at present mainly comprises senior women teachers from five local education authorities in the North West.

A working party has been set up to form a constitution and it is hoped that a national one-day conference will be held in the autumn.

Speakers at the inaugural meeting at the North West Education Management Institute at Padgate confirmed that local authorities and governors varied in their approach to appointments. Some did little more than pay lip service to their equal opportunities advertisements.

Not enough women were trying hard enough but the dice was loaded against those who were.

Mrs Dorothy Butler, a former headmistress and now in-service coordinator for Tameside, said: "There is a whole pool of talent being wasted among women teachers, who are the bulk of the country's education force."

The group's members are particularly keen to discourage discrimination by governors and to enlist the help of chief education officers. They would like to see more women in top administrative jobs with local authorities.

Social work course is bold but complex

by Diane Spencer

A social work course at North London Polytechnic has been praised by HM Inspectors as "bold and imaginative", but criticized as "complex and difficult to unravel" for many students. The course has the largest number of students on Certificate of Qualification in Social Work (COSW) in the country with a quota of 100 a year. Inspectors noted with approval the consideration given to students from access courses at the City and East London College, designed to enable ethnic minority students to qualify for admission to more advanced courses.

The inspectors found the quality of teaching generally sound, although few lecturers were aware of the scope and potential of audio-visual aids and of the need to encourage student interaction.

Student punctuality and attendance "do not appear to be strong features of the course", inspectors said. "They fall short of acceptable standards, particularly when it is remembered that the course is providing a professional training which should be encouraging qualities of reliability and responsibility."

Teaching rooms were adequate, but the refectory areas and common room "verged almost on equal" the inspectors commented.

The inspection took place in November 1982.

Polytechnic of North London, inspectors of the two-year non-graduate Certificate of Qualification in Social Work. DRS Publications Dept, Centre for Educational Research, 117-119, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0JZ.

NAHT prepares for caning ban

by Bert Lodge

Recognition that a nation-wide ban on corporal punishment may not be far away is signalled this week by a document from the National Association of Head Teachers.

The 12-page memorandum, *Discipline in schools*, which has been sent to the association's 21,000 members, sets out the moral and legal implications of various rewards and punishments. And Mr David Hart, general secretary of the association, said this week that the paper might be particularly helpful if corporal punishment was removed from a head's options.

He was referring to the latest decision of the European Court that a complaint from an English mother that caning is "degrading treatment" deserves the court's consideration.

Defence of caning before the European Court has hitherto been based on parental rights. But if the punishment itself is found "degrading" it could result in a blanket prohibition by the

court which the UK Government could hardly resist.

The NAHT document draws together several memoranda issued in the past on sanctions. In an argument against an over-hasty ban on corporal punishment it acknowledges the growing recognition that punishment should be reformative and tuned to the psychological and social needs of the pupil.

"However, until the full resources for this kind of approach become more readily available and viable alternatives have been established and seen to work, schools will continue to have need for sanctions which deter the badly-behaved in order to safeguard the work and progress of the more cooperative."

The NAHT concedes that corporal punishment is on the wane but warns that where it is restrained, even if little used, "its sudden withdrawal... may undermine discipline and authority."



Pupils from the Royal School for the Deaf in Derby have been finding out how computers have infiltrated the ancient art of lace-making.

The visit to the lace design department of the Birkin Group factory at Borrowash was arranged to demonstrate how computers are used in industry.

The children were accompanied on the trip by Professor Paul Taylor (right) of the Rochester Technical Institute for the Deaf - the New York

computer specialist who is spending a year's sabbatical at the school.

Mr Philip Royle, one of the children's teachers, explained that the school was particularly interested in computers because they enabled the deaf to compete on equal terms with able-bodied people.

"Everything comes up on the screen so in the operation of a computer our students are just the same as anyone else," he said.

The A-Z of Educational Supplies

is for Secondary Studies



Screen printing equipment
Computers and accessories
House badges and sundries
Oil paints and brushes
Overhead projectors
Looms and fabric art
Stationery

These are just a few of the products used in secondary schools and supplied by E.J. Arnold. For the full range see the new 1984 catalogue - over 650 packed pages.

Please send me a copy of the following E.J. Arnold catalogue section(s):

Early Years ☐
Mathematics and Science ☐
Computers in Education ☐
Audio Visual ☐
Music ☐
Art, Craft and Graphics ☐
Stationery Sundries and Resources ☐
Sport ☐

Name
Position
Address
Education Authority
Return to: E.J. Arnold & Son Ltd., Freepost, Educational Marketing Department, Parkdale Lane, Dewsbury Road, LEEDS LS11 9YU. Telephone: 0532 772112. YES 30/3

E J Arnold offers you more

new community

Journal of the Commission for Racial Equality

In the current issue, Vol. XI, No. 1/2
Ethnic Communities and
Ethnic Businesses

(Guest Editor - Robin Ward)
with Contributions from Alan Brooks and
Peter Wilson

additional features on
Ethnic Questions and Ethnic Votes
in the 1983 Election and Race Relations
Training

Single copies (£3) and subscription details
from:
New Community Subscriptions
Commission for Racial Equality
Elm House, 10/12 Allington Street
London SW1E 6EH

GWENT FOR A SPECIAL
DAY OUT...

Come to Gwent, first county in
Wales.

● Castles
● Mining History
● Canal Cruising
● Sport
● Superb Scenery

There are plenty of ways to spend a day in
Gwent. For a free brochure, outlining 16 of
the top attractions in the county, contact the
Public Relations Office, TAVI, Gwent County
Council, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent
NP44 2XH.

Telephone: Cwmbran (06333) 67711.

Report of a Parliamentary Group
Video Inquiry, Part 2

VIDEO VIOLENCE AND CHILDREN:
CHILDREN'S VIEWING PATTERNS
AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES IN
ENGLAND AND WALES

30 Hasted Road, London SE16 5LJ
Tel: 01-491 4141

NEWS

Nick Wood reports from the Joint Council of Language Associations' annual conference in Exeter.

Second language option imperilled by cutbacks

Language teachers have reaffirmed their call for a national policy on modern languages that will stem the haemorrhage in the teaching of subjects such as German, Italian, Spanish and Russian.

The Joint Council of Language Associations' Conference last weekend resolved that the policy, now under consideration by the Department of Education and Science, should require I.E.A.s to "guarantee that each secondary school makes provision for at least two foreign languages".

So concerned are they to broaden the range of languages offered in schools that they are prepared for teachers of French to switch to other subjects.

They believe that this diversification of language provision should be implemented in planned stages so that teachers can be re-trained to teach languages with which they are not fully familiar.

At a press conference later, representatives of the joint council said that the second foreign language was in peril, and would worsen as a result of spending cuts, falling rolls, school reorganizations, staffing cuts and the move towards a more practical and technically-based curriculum.

They wanted "positive discrimination against French" to save the less popular languages.

"We want language education to be

planned rather than at the whim of every I.E.A. and institution," Mr Anthony Barley, the conference chairman, said.

The new Technical and Vocational Education Initiative scheme should have a foreign language component, the conference agreed.

Mrs Rita Wright, secretary of the joint council, said that language teaching was suffering because of the emphasis on vocational education.

However, languages were of practical, cultural and educational value and this should be better recognized in schools.

Mr Brian Page, a member of the executive of the British Association for Language Teaching, said that schools should offer more short courses; for instance, two-year courses in languages, rather than teaching only French to 16-plus.

"The second foreign language is dying only because organizational systems in schools are letting it die. It is not dying because of some natural law."

A true appreciation of languages came only through study of a number of tongues, he said.

The conference also strongly backed the 16-plus exam, 1 levels and graded tests in languages.

It again called for central funding of the scheme for foreign language assistants.



New opportunities for old

The language teachers of tomorrow will find themselves tutoring old age pensioners as well as teenage pupils, Professor Ted Wragg, director of Exeter University's school of education, told the conference.

"Ten years from now a great deal of language will be done in mixed age groups and with older people," he said.

As the span of the typical working lifetime declines from around 50 years to perhaps 35, for the first time in human history people should have the chance to enjoy a long and healthy retirement, perhaps as much as 30 years, Professor Wragg said.

Many will turn to education and languages in particular to fill their leisure time.

"More I.E.A.s recognize the import-

ance of life-long learning and are turning their schools and colleges into community schools and community colleges."

Teachers would enjoy having older people in their lessons, he added. "One of the problems language teachers often face is having to teach disaffected pupils. It's a great pleasure to have classes that, although demanding, are very keen."

Professor Wragg also warned the teachers that they were in danger of letting new technology pass them by. "For many years language teachers have been quick to move into new developments like using slides, film strips and tape recorders. They were among the first to do this. But I wonder now if language teachers are going to get left behind."

The lethal effect of past participles

A Lothian school's decision to join the formal grammatical approach, Russian has resulted in an upsurge in the number of pupils studying the language.

Mrs Joan Macrae, principal teacher of modern languages at Annan Academy, said she changed her teaching style when two in three of her pupils dropped Russian after one year of "past participles and perfect imperfect tenses".

"I realized I'd reduced a much-loved language to an academic study, with mathematical formulae in which children did not see the practical application."

She resolved that if her pupils do nothing else at the end of the second year, they would be able to speak Russian. The new approach, put to the test when a party of Russian sailors visited the school, "The children had never even heard of the object but this didn't appear to prevent them communicating effectively," she said.

"I shuddered as I heard of wrong inflection and tense. I'd looked at the sailors' faces expecting read contempt. All I saw, however, was attention, concentration and, amazingly, comprehension. "What I, the traditional grammar school teacher, would never be entertained, the sailors were repaying."

Now three in five of those whose Russian pursue it through to the level stage and the school's language department has extended the communicative approach to French and German. Take-up rates for all subjects are now at an all-time high, she said.



This lot could save Britain £900 million?

Of all the energy used annually in Britain, approximately 25% is consumed in the home.

A cut of just 10% in this energy use would amount to a saving of £900 million. But such a saving can only be made once clear identification has been made of the energy used in the community.

This Spring sees the launch of 'Energy Study UK', a new competition for schools, sponsored by British Gas, Conoco and the Electricity Council on behalf of the Energy Efficiency Office of the Department of Energy.

'Energy Study UK' is timed to run as an Autumn term project for 11-15 year old middle and lower-secondary pupils in both the maintained and private sectors.

Drawing on a wide range of disciplines, school teams will be asked to study their own local

community's use of energy, interpret the data and present a multi-media package for improving energy efficiency.

Access to a computer is required since the project involves using computer software, specially designed by British Gas and included in the teacher and student competition packs supplied free to all participants.

Selected by panels of judges, thirteen regional winners will qualify for the National Final and the chance to win £1,000 for their school.

Individual prizes for team members will also be awarded.

'ENERGY STUDY UK' - HOW TO GET INVOLVED

Throughout the Summer term, a team of British Gas Home Service Advisers equipped with an explanatory video tape and brochure will be

on hand to visit your school.

They'll be able to discuss the project in detail and enrol any number of teams you may wish to enter.

For further information, please complete and send the coupon.

The 'Energy Study UK' Room 707A, British Gas Corporation, 326 High Holborn, London WC1 7PT

I am interested in finding out more about 'Energy Study UK'. Please arrange for a Home Service Adviser to show me the video tape and discuss the project.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____

PHONE _____

GAS REGION _____

The TES Guide to the YTS

The new Youth Training Scheme officially began operating in April 1983 but despite wide publicity most people in education and industry still have only a hazy idea of how it works.

Who is in the programme and what does it do for them? How does it affect schools and colleges? What is the real significance of the scheme for education, industry and most important of all, the young themselves?

The TES Guide to the YTS attempts to sum up the facts and to set out how the scheme actually works.

The Guide is available in reprint form price 25p including postage within the UK.

Please direct your enquiries to:
Frances Goddard
The Times Supplements
Priority House, St John's Lane
London EC1M 4BX

The lessons Europe can teach us

The impressive command of English that many continental Europeans display begins in their classrooms, but is greatly bolstered by favourable social attitudes towards learning a foreign language, the conference was told.

Mr David Peacock, a lecturer at St Martin's College of Higher Education, Lancaster, said he had detected two big differences between continental classrooms and those in the UK.

First, teachers of all subjects in Europe place a much greater emphasis on the spoken word in their lesson. "Many mainland teachers seem to assume that the basic business of teaching any subject, not merely language, has to do with communication; has to do with the teacher talking to his pupils and with his pupils talking to each other."

"How different is that from the average British classroom, where despite developments in pair work, group work and active tutorial work, pupils still spend most of their time writing and reading."

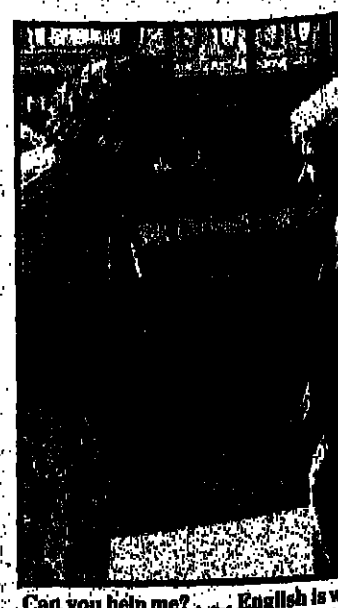
Second, continental linguists use the language they are teaching for everyday communication in the classroom far more than their British counterparts.

Powerful external factors, notably the impact of pop culture, English language television and pressure from employers, are other reasons for the continentals' linguistic superiority, Mr Peacock said.

"Pick up any French, German, Austrian or Italian newspaper and read through the 'situations vacantes' columns. There you will find time and time again an insistence that applicants for a wide range of occupations should have competence in at least one foreign language."

Examination of British newspapers would unearth no more than a dozen jobs demanding a foreign language.

"To the young Briton the message is clear: in this country you don't need foreign language skills to get on, so why bother spending time and effort to acquire them?"



Can you help me? English is widely spoken abroad.

NEWS

OU staff pledge 1% to fight cuts

by David Budge

Full-time staff at the Open University are responding to the institution's cash crisis by donating part of their salaries to the fighting fund that has been set up to finance the anti-cuts campaign.

Dr John Horlock, the vice-chancellor, has asked the 2,900 academics, technicians and administrative staff to contribute 1 per cent of their salaries to the fund during the next six months. And within five days of his appeal being issued, £10,000 had been promised.

The university's 5,000 part-time tutors have also been invited to send donations, and £300 arrived the day after the request was made.

The money will help to cover the cost of printing and distributing a pamphlet that sets out the case against the cuts.

The Open University Students' Association is urging its members to donate to the fund and it is anticipated that the OU's 63,000 graduates will also be asked to contribute.

Last weekend, the OU's 60,000 undergraduates were given a blunt

warning of the scale of the crisis. Delegates to the OU Students' Association's annual conference at Warwick University were told that spending would have to be reduced by £13.5m over the next three years as a result of Government cutbacks.

Mr David Grugeon, one of the university's pro-vice-chancellors, predicted that it would be impossible to make a cut of this magnitude without causing massive damage.

And he told the students: "We must say 'No Minister - you are going too deep and too far'."

Mr Grugeon said the cuts would result in:

- a reduction of several thousand in the overall undergraduate numbers;
- resources for course production being slashed by one-third;
- increases in course fees that were substantially above the inflation rate;
- fewer services for students (for example, a cut in the number of home and telephone tutorials for disabled

students); and

● staff reductions.

If the Government (which meets 77 per cent of the university's running costs) allowed this to happen it would be tragic, Mr Grugeon said, because the OU offered the most cost-effective form of higher education.

An OU graduate cost the country little more than half as much as a graduate at a conventional university. And the OU had made an important contribution to the economic regeneration of Britain.

In recent years, it had responded to the growing demand for maths, science and technology courses by reducing the proportion of arts places. As a result, there was now a 50/50 split between science and the arts.

Furthermore, 5,000 of the 13,700 students who took science courses in 1983 were women.

Mr Grugeon also pointed out that the OU had one of the largest management education schools in Western Europe and was due to launch a major science and technology updating pro-

gramme with the aid of the Science and Engineering Research Council.

"Quite simply, our contribution to the industrial and commercial life of the country is outstanding," he said. "Scientific experiments that involve live or freshly-killed animals should be phased out of OU courses, conference decided."

At least three OU biology courses require students to take part in experiments with freshly-killed frogs and rats. The work is carried out at summer schools. But no student is asked to be present when an animal is killed.

In the past, the OU has responded to students' complaints about animal experiments by pointing out that it is impossible to find synthetic membranes or tissue cultures which present all the properties of living organisms.

One of the OU's computers clearly has a sense of humour. When the Northern Irish delegates arrived at the conference reception desk they discovered that they had all been allocated rooms in the same hall of residence - H block.

Budget rise urged for research

by Biddy Passmore

Research councils are being forced to turn down one in five applications for grants to carry out top quality research, a report from the Government's advisers on science policy says.

The Advisory Board for the Science and Engineering Research Councils told Sir Keith Joseph the Education Secretary, last year, of an increase in the £500m science budget was "overdue and essential" to allow the board to recommence withdrawal from some major fields of research. The Science and Engineering Research Council was particularly overstretched, it said.

The board argued for a £170m increase in spending on research over the three years 1984-85 to 1987 and more funds for priority areas such as the application of advanced technology to manufacturing, engineering and food and nutrition. Altogether, the proposals amounted to a plea for an extra £98m over a three-year period, a "relatively modest additional investment", the board said.

But Sir Keith, while recognising the weight of the board's advice, stressed the Government's "over-riding" need to keep public expenditure under control. He previously announced cash cuts of 10 per cent suggested that more could be done to restructure research within the science budget through greater efficiency.

All he was able to extract from Treasury colleagues was an extra £10m in 1984-85 and £8m and £7m respectively in the following two years. To meet the increased cost of international subscriptions and £500,000 a year to help with restructuring.

The board's advice and Sir Keith's response are reprinted in a special report, *Science Budget 1983*, published by the Education Secretary's Committee. The report also contains the ASCE's "1983 Forward Look" which gives Sir Keith advice on the allocation of the science budget which he accepted.

The "Forward Look" said the volume of resources available for research had fallen substantially in the last two years, both because money within the science budget had increasingly been spent on items like precompetitive research and because university research had been cut by more than 11 per cent.

It said money was now so tight that it was necessary to consider withdrawing from a major area of research and to cut back on research in high energy particle physics. That was concentrated at CERN in Geneva, where the board said one possible long-term option was to advise the Government to withdraw from the CERN commission.

Scientific Opportunities and the Science Budget 1983, available from Publications Despatch Centre, DES, Cannon Park, Middlesex.

Warning on pupil betting

More teenagers may be lured towards compulsive gambling if the law is changed to allow them to bet on licensed betting shops, the National Council on Gambling has warned.

The number of school-aged pupils who would increase once the doors had been opened to employees under 16 years old, the NCG says. Some schools have already found the law prohibiting under-age betting, it points out, more would do so if a Private Member's Bill, which has reached the committee stage in the Commons, were to become law.

The Specified Premises (Improvement) Bill calls for 16 and 17-year-olds to be employed in licensed betting shops, and for television and radio advertisements to be introduced. But the NCG says these combined factors could stimulate pre-adolescent gambling.

According to the NCG, teenagers already number among the "pathological gamblers", who require professional help to cure them. At the addition to the betting shops, the NCG



What's the matter with kids today?



Nick Wood meets John Balding (above) who has masterminded a project to profile the habits and interests of the modern British youngster

normal kids on these fantasies.

"I thought if they were more reliably informed about the way kids were behaving they would take a more realistic approach to them in the classroom."

He recalls a visit to a nearby comprehensive where all the pupils were to fill in the questionnaire. The deputy head was wringing her hands. The school had a "dreadful drink problem"; a 14-year-old girl had just been found in the cloakroom with a carrier bag bulging with bottles of gin, vodka, sherry and Martini - birthday presents from her mother - and every lunchtime children were to be seen sitting outside a local pub.

But the survey told a different story. The so-called drink problem turned out to be "nothing like as bad as they thought", information that changed the school's whole approach to teaching about alcohol.

The unit's main job remains the supply of the questionnaire to schools and the processing of the results, but it has been the launch of *Education and Health*, its twice-termly journal, that has pushed it, somewhat reluctantly, into the limelight.

Under the editorship of Mr James Muirhead, aged 41, one-time telescope maker and writer on astronomy, who joined the unit after finishing a BEd course at Exeter, it has already provided some intriguing glimpses of what youngsters get up to once they're away from the classroom.

For instance, the modern schoolboy bears little resemblance to the twenty yearlings immortalized in Richard Compton's *William* series. One in two 13-year-olds uses a personal deodorant and takes a bath or shower two or three times a week. One boy in 10 hops in the tub every day.

The journal has published figures showing that teachers are just about the last people children turn to for advice on sex. It has also reported unlikely innovations such as lunchtime slimming clubs (for pupils, not staff).

Pupils complete the questionnaires at school and these are then returned to the unit for analysis. Results are fed back to the teachers responsible and stored on the university computer.

Mr Balding, a laconic 49-year-old with a self-deprecating manner, says the questionnaire arose out of his belief that teachers based their health education lessons on "fantasies" about the way young people behave.

"They'd tell the excessive behaviour of a few kids spilt all over the papers and base their courses for all

people who take vitamin tablets, do lots of homework and read *The Times*. In the end it gets ridiculous."

But such insights are just the tip of the iceberg of data slumbering in the university computer. The unit's next task is to bring it to the surface - the Mayfly project.

Replies to the questionnaires from

The subject matter covered by the questionnaire is highly sensitive... data from individual schools is kept under wraps

1,237 fourth formers at 15 schools across the country are to be brought together for the first time in a handbook for teachers intended to help them interpret the results of surveys carried out at their own schools.

Some results are available already and they make grim reading for anyone with a stake in the tobacco industry. Previous surveys have shown that between a quarter and a third of children are regular smokers by the age of 15; Mayfly says this is a significant over-estimate. According to its figures, only 15 per cent of boys and 19 per cent of girls are smoking regularly and more than half of both groups say they want to stop.

Less encouraging is the data on homework. One fourth-form boy in two among the 600-strong sample said he had done no prep the night before being questioned. The figure for girls was one in three. Only around one child in 10 does more than two hours' homework a night.

But the rest of the picture, including highly topical figures on the hours youngsters spend watching videos and playing computer games, must await Mayfly's publication later this year. Of course, the subject matter covered by the questionnaire is highly sensitive, which is why data from individual schools is kept under wraps; both Balding and Muirhead recall with a shudder the day Thames Television rang and demanded the name of the comprehensive where small boys plastered themselves with Old Spice.

All the same, it could probe more deeply, asking pupils, for instance, about their sex lives, use of contraceptives and experience of drugs. The fact that it doesn't (yet) is explained by Mr Balding's softly, softly approach.

"When he first threw up the questionnaire, he sent a draft to heads and deputies of local secondary schools and invited them to cross out any

question that they thought might cause problems.

It is the expurgated version that survives. Out went "all the questions on vandalism, all the questions on shoplifting and all the juiciest ones on sex".

But that was three years ago. Mr Balding believes that he is on the way to winning the trust and confidence of schools that will allow him to go further and introduce specialist surveys on taboo subjects. Schools would then be free to try such "hot potatoes" knowing that the results would be treated responsibly.

"If I'd stuck out for the sex questions in the first place, I would not be doing this work now," he says.

This cautious approach is reflected in another part of the unit's work - the health topics questionnaire for teachers, parents and pupils which has been developed for secondary schools and is now being extended into the primary sector.

Again this is a curriculum planning tool with the accent firmly on winning parental support for the teaching of potentially explosive material.

Just a Ticker, the survey for the 8 to 12 age group, consists of 43 topics covering personal and social development. All human life is here as they range from the sublime to the mildly ridiculous: human reproduction; care of feet; smoking; mugging; separation from parents; understanding people of different race or religion; swearing; death and bereavement; and care of pets.

The three groups are each asked to rate the importance of classroom coverage of the topics listed. So far eight schools - two in London and six in Exeter - have used it, getting response rates from parents between 80 and 100 per cent.

Karen Redman and Theresa Code, two more ex-teachers who run this part of the unit's work, say it has already had some valuable effects, most notably in bringing parents into closer involvement with the school and providing an outlet for the views of the majority of parents whose opinions are often swamped by an articulate and vociferous minority.

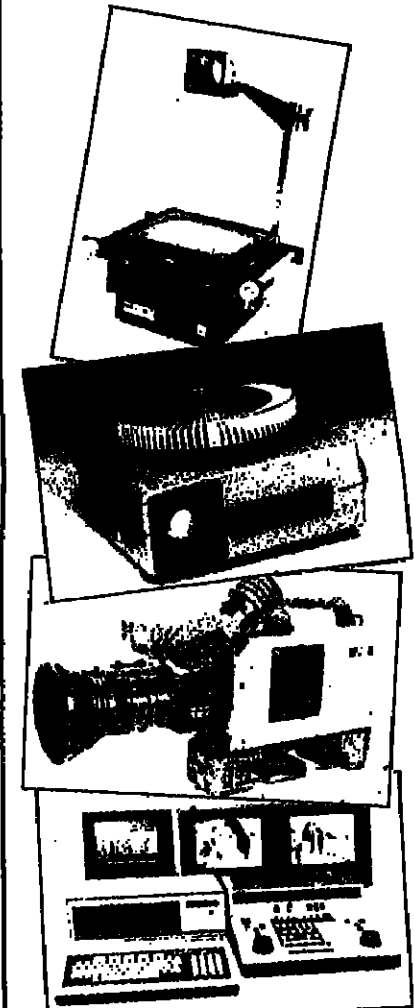
School staff as a whole have also been helped to think more deeply about how they should approach such topics, they add.

Not surprisingly, the three groups surveyed have conflicting views about which items should make up a primary school course. While the children thought care of pets was all important and said that they didn't want to be taught about the scary side of life - swearing, bullying and vandalism - parents and teachers stressed worthy subjects such as road safety, honesty and human reproduction.

But parents and teachers don't always agree. While schools wanted to play down drugs and glue-sniffing and mugging, parents wanted them discussed at school.

By now it is clear that the scope of the work under way at Exeter goes far beyond the earnest naming of sometimes seen as typifying health education. John Balding is the first to agree: "For me health education is about personal and social development rather than making people healthy. We smoke, we drink, we sniff glue and we eat badly as a by-product of who we are. It is the 'who we are' we are working at here. You could say: 'That's not health education' - it's education." I agree.

How do you communicate?



Audio Visual 84 is the show for creative communicators who use a.v. techniques to get their message across effectively and memorably.

Marketing, selling, training, educating, corporate public relations... a.v. can enhance all person to people communications.

Audio Visual 84 is your opportunity to see the latest and the very best in a.v. equipment, production services and materials including slide/tape, multivision, video, computer graphics, OHP, presentation boards, audio, music and film libraries, lighting and all associated areas. It will give you countless new ideas.

Make a note of the dates - April 9th - 12th 1984 - and complete and return the coupon for your visitor information brochure.



AUDIO VISUAL 84
EXHIBITION

Wembley Conference Centre
April 9th-12th 1984

Please send copies of visitor information brochure to:

Name

Address

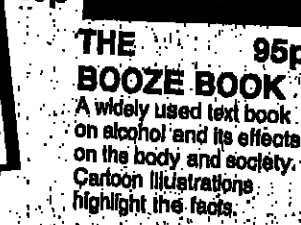
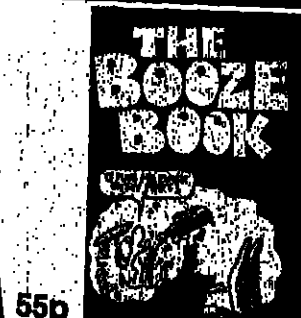
Post Code

Mr. J. Balding, 18 University Grove, West Norwood, London SE27 0NF. Tel: 01-688 7788.

DRUG & ALCOHOL EDUCATION

SNIFFING IT SNUFFING IT

- Warns young people of the harmful effects of 'sniffing'.
- Helps teachers recognise the symptoms and gives guidance on obtaining help.
- Acclaimed by experts.



UKBHU

45 GT PETER ST., WESTMINSTER,
LONDON SW1P 3LT 01-222 6809

Northern Ireland considers changes to its secondary system

Ulster at odds on comprehensives

by Mary Kelly

The Irish National Teachers' Organisation has called for a concerted campaign among Northern Ireland's teachers' unions for a comprehensive education system.

The union recently passed a motion calling for an end to the 11-plus exam and rejection of the Northern Ireland Department of Education's proposals to abandon intake controls to secondary schools.

Mr Des Rane of the union's Northern committee said the selection system was "indefensibly divisive and educationally unsound". The union believed there was no acceptable system of selection.

INTO has consistently opposed selection which, with the exception of a few areas, is uniform throughout Northern Ireland. It is supported by the Ulster Teachers' Union which says there is widespread concern in verbal reasoning tests which distort the primary school curriculum and puts pressure on teachers and pupils.

A further criticism is that it causes an unwarranted sense of failure among three-quarters of the age group and is not an efficient way to predict a child's future capability and achievement.

But Northern Ireland's biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, says it is not opposed to a comprehensive system, but does not want to get drawn into "political arguments".

It adds, however, that there is no real evidence to suggest widespread public support for the abolition of the selective system.

This view is shared by the Department of Education which says that any proposal for an education authority for reorganization on a non-selective basis would be considered on its merits.

The difficulty certainly lies in determining demand. Various headteacher organizations and Belfast City Council have come out against selection. The Association of Northern Ireland Library Boards has also expressed reservations about it.

And recently the Equal Opportunities Commission for Northern Ireland joined the debate by arguing that the present system of marking boys and girls separately discriminated against girls and was illegal.

But what the general public feel

about it is hard to assess. Mr Robert Crone of the Association for Comprehensive Education says one reason why there has not been much apparent demand for a change is that those who are the most vocal on education issues are grammar school products or have children who go to grammar schools.

Another factor is the continued existence of places for fee-payers in grammar schools, which has always managed to keep middle-class parents happy.

At present the top 20 per cent of pupils are awarded an A grade which entitles them to a grammar school place, the next 10 per cent of grade Ms may be eligible for a non-fee paying place if selected by a grammar school while the remainder of G grades may be accepted if they pay fees.

The comprehensive lobby also argue that the notion of "parental choice" within a selective system, with multi-authority provision and religious demarcation is a myth. Most grammar school places are provided in voluntary grammar schools where the autonomy is considerable, so entry to these schools is ultimately by their authority and not necessarily by parental choice.

The unions and other bodies have continued to operate the transfer procedure. But the Department of Education's latest proposals to abandon intake controls to secondary intermediate and grammar schools, and change the grading system has stirred up opposition and called into question the entire basis of the examination.

The Department proposes to increase the number of grade As from 20 per cent to 25 per cent with grade Ms reduced to 5 per cent. The number of M grades and fee-payers taken together to be admitted to grammar schools should not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of first parental preferences. Fixed intake quotas would be abandoned and maximum enrolments would be expressed in terms of form entry.

Opponents of selection now claim that the Department is playing a "numbers game" at a time of a decline in the birth rate, to secure the right to dig deeper into the barrel to maintain the size of grammar enrolments.

The Ulster Teachers' Union has already hinted that it may refuse to implement the transfer procedure if the quotas are abandoned.

A plea to Sir Keith

Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, has refused to meet a delegation of school governors and parents' associations from Northern Ireland high schools to discuss cuts in education spending.

Sir Keith's schedule was too busy to fit in such a meeting, according to the Department of Education and Science in a letter to Mr Everett Hart, chairman of governors at Ashington High School. He had written on behalf of the governors of all 16 high schools in the county.

Mr Hart said he would write again Sir Keith urging him to reconsider the Government's "much publicized intention" to make the education process more open to parents and governors. He added that the department had misled the governors in a letter - and was in response a reminder.

In their original letter, the governors expressed "great disquiet" that current Government policies in reducing the rate support grant were leading to a lack of funds for school maintenance and a complete ban on interior decoration in schools. "This has a increasingly bad effect on the morale of the schools community" they added.



Bert Lodge reports on one of school rugby's major events and the man who has run it for 17 years, Derek Tanner (pictured left)

Sevens up yet again for the adjutant

Seven-a-side rugby can be likened to the shows, gems from Shakespeare, highlights of the opera.

For, out goes the grunting, heaving, mauling, booting it over the stand - all the unlearned prose of the 15-a-side game. And in comes the poetry of swerve and sidestep, dummy and feint, reverse and scissors. Only a few minutes each way, magic, lung-busting and only for the very fit.

In short, it's tailor-made for gifted schoolboys in congenial end-of-the-season weather. And no better place to see it than this week at the Rosslyn Park National Schoolboy Sevens.

By 7 o'clock tonight 2,500 boys in 252 teams will, in the past four days, have played 540 games, seven minutes each way at the rate of 18 an hour on a handful of pitches in south London. The 46th annual event will be over, and providing the sun and the March breezes have kept those fields a little bit dry, Derek Tanner will be feeling quite satisfied.

He is only the third person to run the event since it began just before the Second World War. They were called the Public Schools Sevens then and if that sounds exclusive, well, they were. It was simply the Rosslyn Park players who grouped themselves into regional-ly named teams according to where they had been to school. Taunton or Clifton, say, would be in the South West group and Rossall or Stoneyhurst in the North West. (It shows how long the class origins of the game lingered.) Eventually the emphasis shifted to boys actually at school and had grown to 16 competing schools though all matches still took place on one day.

So Tanner broke down the event into an "open" tournament for two-term schools and a "festival" for the one-term. And every competing side is now guaranteed at least four games. Separate sections for the prep schools and the junior sides of big schools inevitably followed and by 1973 the original one-day event had spread to four days.

But even now very little seeding takes place although Tanner, who does the draw himself early in the season, makes sure last year's finalists are in different halves of the draw. He also mixes them up a bit regionally and is gratified to see in subsequent seasons how schools who have faced each other in the sevens finish up playing fixtures regularly.

One worry left, though, and it concerns those schools who, with a near-professional single-mindedness set out their stall way back in the autumn to win the Rosslyn Park Sevens. "I don't want the same school to win every year, so one thing we do stipulate is that no school shall play in more than three sevens competitions before ours."

Even so, he confesses to being a little concerned at the approach of the fabulous and expensive Millfield at the moment. "They come to win all right. But the idea is to enjoy playing. The

Derek Tanner says: "When I took over in 1967 the number had grown to 66. And the first thing I did was to announce I was going 'open' - dropping 'public school' from the title. I wanted to bring in the grammar schools."

But wasn't there opposition? "No. I never brook opposition. I just told 'em." The self-assurance, the unashamed autocracy - you look at Tanner with renewed interest.

Still running a business, an unbelievable 71, over 6ft with a back that's pace-stick straight, full head of hair and though the cropped moustache of the former artillery adjutant and brigade major is well silvered now you have no difficulty picturing him any morning in '44 getting A, B and C batteries across the Rhine under heavy fire while his lost was browning.

He went "open" because of the quality of schools - such as Manchester Grammar or King Henry's at Coventry or Southampton - asking to come in. "The problem now is to keep numbers down. I get 300-400 schools a year applying."

A problem that came with the wider entry was the bleak prospect of going out in the first round after only a few minutes rugby having travelled all the way from Edinburgh or the Isle of Man.

And the grammar schools brought another problem. While many of the public schools played the game only in the first term followed by hockey until Easter, the grammars kept it for two full terms. Their advantage was formidable.

So Tanner broke down the event into an "open" tournament for two-term schools and a "festival" for the one-term. And every competing side is now guaranteed at least four games. Separate sections for the prep schools and the junior sides of big schools inevitably followed and by 1973 the original one-day event had spread to four days.

But even now very little seeding takes place although Tanner, who does the draw himself early in the season, makes sure last year's finalists are in different halves of the draw. He also mixes them up a bit regionally and is gratified to see in subsequent seasons how schools who have faced each other in the sevens finish up playing fixtures regularly.

One worry left, though, and it concerns those schools who, with a near-professional single-mindedness set out their stall way back in the autumn to win the Rosslyn Park Sevens. "I don't want the same school to win every year, so one thing we do stipulate is that no school shall play in more than three sevens competitions before ours."

Even so, he confesses to being a little concerned at the approach of the fabulous and expensive Millfield at the moment. "They come to win all right. But the idea is to enjoy playing. The

secret is to have a quiet word with these people. I'll be seeing their chap next week." The adjutant had spoken.

But what of the sheer logistics of it all? "My committee is composed of 12 to 14 people each with a specific job. We meet only three times a year and then for not more than 90 minutes each time. We use six pitches on Wimbledon Common and my ground manager is there as my youngest son. The rest is at Rosslyn Park where the ground manager is my eldest son. As for the treasurer of the tournament, he and I were at Marlborough together."

Referees are no problem. The London Society of Referees provides 80 and if more were needed they would be there. "They volunteer from as far away as Liverpool or the Channel Islands," says Derek Tanner. "They like the occasion as one of the rare chances to get together, other than at official meetings."

Sponsorship was attracted from

both Lillywhite's and the Midland Bank and got Tanner into trouble because in those days it was forbidden by the Rugby Football Union. Only "financial assistance" was allowable.

Nowadays the backing comes from Tandem Computers who get a bit of self-advertisement from the VDU screen they set up in the Rosslyn Park clubhouse and which flashes results as they are arrived at from distant Wimbledon.

There on the common, caravans are towed into place to act as changing rooms and helpers talk to each other through radio handsets. Altogether about 100 people are involved in the week and nobody gets paid.

At a time when the game is being urged, from some impatient quarters, to become more professional this devoted amateurism raises a question. What would happen to this spirit if players, anywhere in the game, started to be paid? Particularly, who would

replace the Derek Tanners of the amateur sport world?

Despite his age he is still putting in a full day at the paper and board merchants in Kent where he is chairman and managing director ("I've retired several times"). Women in his employ know that part of their job is helping with the sevens. He and they spend about three months of their year working towards the event. "The thousands it must have cost this firm..."

He shakes his head and then adds: "It frightens me. Who will take it on after me? I'd like to think that one of my sons will be interested."

Another pair of hands willing to catch the torch when it is finally flung is a tradition in the administration of amateur sport. There will be fewer hands upraised if professionalism arrives. Then the Rosslyn Park National Schoolboy Sevens will need financial assistance.



Pictures by Martin Mayer

Shakespeare theatre fears final curtain

by Richard Garner

Children have been flocking to a former church in inner London at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 a year to watch top-flight performances help them with their Shakespeare O and A level texts.

But now the drama project in the church - converted into an Elizabethan theatre through the efforts of Shakespearean actor George Murcell - is being threatened with closure because of the proposed abolition of its biggest sponsor, the Greater London Council.

St George's Theatre in Tufnell Park Road, Islington receives £25,000 a year at present from the GLC - and, if no one comes forward to match this amount once the authority is abolished, it would have to close.

The theatre has a dual function: during the evening it puts on full-length productions for adult Shakespeare buffs, and three days a week it runs a day-time workshop for schools.

Because of the audience mix of

adults and schoolchildren, the theatre has been able to attract actors and actresses of the calibre of Eric Porter, Sarah Miles, Alan Badel and Moira Redmond.

Schools throughout the country have attended performances in the Victorian church, even from as far away as Jersey where one school chartered a flight for a day trip as part of their studies.

"The GLC has always expressed an interest in the project, particularly in its scholastic side - and that appealed to me as well," Mr Murcell said.

"I could remember from my early days the school matinee. All the students in their final year at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and places like that would put on performances at the Hackney Empire and in Streatham - all for schoolchildren and costing sixpence."

In the morning, the cast take part in a Shakespearean workshop with the children - during which they help to

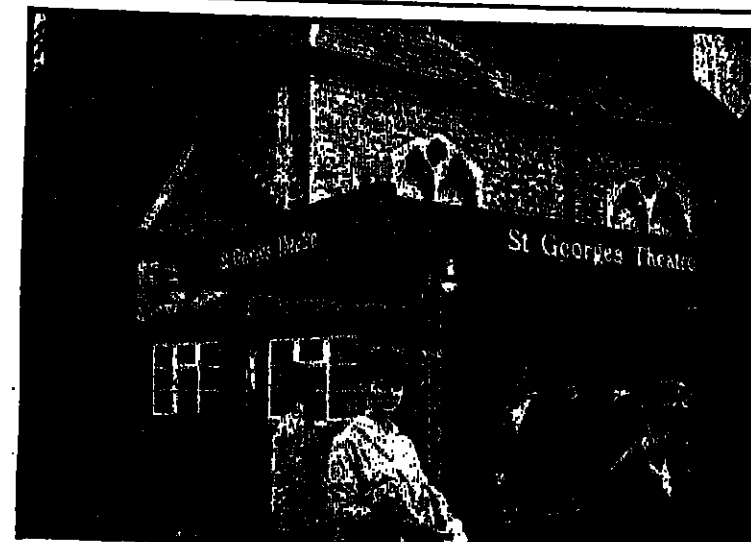
explain the text and even involve the children to the extent of getting them to come on stage and act sequences from the plays with them.

Then, in the afternoon, visiting schools are given a full performance. At present it is presenting *Twelfth Night* and the *Merchant of Venice* - in addition to giving A level workshops in *Othello* and *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

About half of the schools that come to the theatre are from the greater London area - but they have attracted visitors from the Home Counties, Wales, Liverpool and Southampton.

"There's a general agreement among the teachers that the visit has been of benefit and schools keep coming back again and again, year after year," Mr Murcell said. "We have study packs of the Shakespearean plays available here - sponsored by the oil company, BP."

"We never get any help from the Government or the Arts Council, though. The Department of Education



St George's, the Elizabethan theatre in a Victorian church (above). Right: Mr George Murcell, the founder.

and Science sends us back to the Arts Council - as does the Department of the Environment.

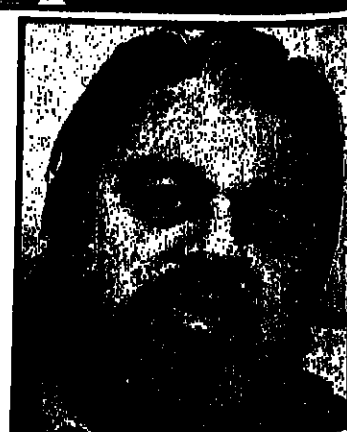
"The Arts Council say they're cutting back on financing London projects and concentrating on the regions - but our audiences are regional. They come from all over the place."

"We need £2 subsidy per seat. We meet price resistance if we go above the present level of £3.50 - so if we don't pick up some money from the Government we will have to close."

The theatre has approached local education authorities to help it with its work - but has found that the stringent financial restrictions facing local authorities have made them unwilling to help out financially.

However, it has joined with other theatres in London in a new venture which is at present being discussed with the GLC and the Inner London Education Authority.

Under the plan, a group of theatres - like the Shaw Theatre in Camden Town, the Greenwich Theatre, and the Young Vic - would mount a co-ordinated programme of plays which are being studied by schools for examination. The programme would obviously include Shakespeare, and take in works by George Bernard Shaw, Noel Coward and Harold Pinter.



or any other playwright whose works are being studied by examination classes.

"Our proposals have been put to the GLC and the ILEA - and both of them seem to think it would be a good idea," he said. "We would hope to get a major way in the autumn - but it is very much tied up with their future."

For many of the youngsters who visit the theatre, it is their first taste of Shakespeare - and Mr Murcell hopes that the experience of the theatre-going might tempt them into becoming theatre-goers in adult life.

"We get between 40,000 and 50,000 children coming here a year," he said. "I would challenge any theatre to do better than that for education."

Researchers set out records policy

Each school should set up its own validation and accreditation framework for school-leavers' records of achievement, according to researchers at the North East London Polytechnic. They say this would give records national currency.

The authors, Tyrrell Burgess and Elizabeth Adams, make their proposals in a response to the draft policy document on records of achievement issued last November by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary.

They suggest that the governing body of each school should set up a validating board for the programmes created by the school for the last two years of compulsory schooling. The board would include governors who were parents, teachers and local authority representatives as well as people from industry, commerce and higher education.

Accreditation of the records and the other hand, should be in professional hands, they argue. Each school's

accrediting board would include inspectors and teachers and would act in the manner of external examiners to guarantee the objectivity of the procedures used to produce records and the reliability of what was recorded.

Records of Achievement for School Leavers: an institutional framework. Tyrrell Burgess and Elizabeth Adams. Working Papers on the National Curriculum. North East London Polytechnic.

Living, learning & earning at Dartington, S. Devon

We have 5 years of MSC residential course experience

- Wide range of courses based on the principle of group experiential learning.
- Courses tailored to trainee special needs.
- Outdoor activities, craft workshops, computing, drama and music.
- Accommodation based on regional prices within 500 km of Dartington.

YTS Courses at the Old Postern residential training centre.

Write or phone for detailed brochure

Berry Reeves YTS Course Manager The Old Postern, Dartington, Torridge, Devon TQ9 5EA Tel (0837) 840037

SRA - What can it mean for YOU?

For Reading Development, it means you can be sure its -

- Comprehensive.** The SRA Reading Laboratory Series develops important reading skills and study habits, with practice, reinforcement, correction and record-keeping built-in.
- Complete.** For every age from 5 to 18, and for the widest spread of reading ability levels.
- Tried and Tested.** The SRA Reading Laboratory Series has taught

millions of children worldwide. It's proven - it works.

- Motivating.** Children love the 'labs' - they're stimulated by the wealth of interesting material - and they see they're making progress.
- Backed by SRA Service.** Advice, training, prompt delivery, replacements and extension. SRA service is the very best.

To: SRA Science Research Associates Limited, Newtown Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 1EW

Please tell me Name _____ Position _____
more about School Name and Address _____
SRA Reading Laboratory Series Telephone _____

Keeping one jump ahead of the class

The Welsh challenge . . . to learn and teach it at the same time

by John Hibbs
education correspondent
of The Western Mail

On his own admission Ken Stone can barely speak a word of Welsh. Yet he is responsible for teaching it for at least five lessons a week to the top class of the village school at Coity, near Bridgend.

His own solution to the problem was to rig up a home-made language laboratory out of plywood and spare head-sets so that his pupils acquired their oral skills from a tape recorder. And he invited a Welsh-speaking colleague from the adjoining infants school into the class for occasional conversation practice.

Mr Stone's dilemma, which he appears to have resolved successfully, is by no means an unusual one, however. Last month HM Inspectors disclosed that hundreds of teachers of Welsh in the primary schools of Wales's biggest county could speak the language no better than Mr Stone.

Of more than 1,000 teachers of Welsh in Mid-Glamorgan's English-medium schools, one third were neither native speakers nor fluent Welsh learners.

Only 40 per cent of the rest had a qualification in the subject. And although the majority of the non-speakers had either expressed a desire to learn or were actually on courses to that end, this still left 112 without any personal commitment to the language - but teaching it every day.

The HMIs commended the readiness of many teachers to face the challenge, but gave a warning that reliance on the formal course was so heavy that large numbers of children were never encouraged to apply what they had learned outside its confines.

Mid-Glamorgan's own inspectorate is sanguine about the clear implication that teachers of Welsh are failing at their task. The Welsh adviser, Mr John Albert Evans, argues that the county is actually the victim of its own success.

Ten years ago the problem was that far too few children were getting any Welsh lessons at all. Now only 30 schools out of more than 300 - and all but six of them nursery or infant - have no timetable for Welsh.

"In the past we have taken it for granted that if qualified teachers are Welsh-speaking, that will make them effective Welsh teachers," Mr Evans said. "My attitude now is, give me good teachers and I will train them to be good Welsh teachers as well. We

have so many learners that for every Welsh-speaking teacher who is unwilling to teach the language, there is a non-Welsh speaker who is prepared to have a go.

This strategy is in part made possible by the existence of *Cynraeg Y Blant*, or "Welsh for children", a six-part tape and textbook series developed for schools by the National Language Unit almost a decade ago and now widely used in English-speaking Wales.

Meirion Hughes, head of Cwmnach

about how successful non-Welsh speakers are because no two teachers tackle it the same way. In my case I have the added advantage of a Welsh background but the person with a completely English background who was in effect learning a foreign language could still be successful because they put the time into it and communicated their enthusiasm to the children.

Despite the handicaps facing teachers, pro-Welsh policies such as that adopted by Mid-Glamorgan appear to be succeeding. The 1981 census shows, for the first time this century, an increase in Welsh-speaking among the young - almost compensating for the continued decline in every other age group.

Some 13 per cent of infants, 18 per cent of primary age pupils, and 17 per cent of other under-14s were classified as fluent.

No one disputes that the bilingual schools - those set up in South Wales with Welsh as the medium of instruction - have made the running in this advance, though the role of the English-medium schools has been questioned.

Some researchers claim that the much-heralded Welsh revival actually disguises a decline in Welsh-speaking, both in the traditional heartland, under threat from English immigration, and the ordinary schools, under threat from the very existence of the Welsh-medium sector.

The HMIs' analysis of staffing for Welsh in Mid-Glamorgan might look very different if it included the 17 Welsh-medium primary schools and six bilingual units attached to ordinary schools, which have creamed off many of the native Welsh-speaking teachers.

But whether that would help the linguistic skills of most children is a different matter. The inspectors refer in passing to the problem some Welsh-speaking teachers face in trying to teach their native tongue as a second language.

Everyone agrees that a bilingual environment from the nursery on is the best way of nurturing the language, but not everyone either wants that for their children or can have it in practice.

For the moment, the future of Welsh in the English-medium sector rests with HMIs' call for more in-service training - only 12 per cent of the Mid-Glamorgan primary teaching force have been on methodology courses for Welsh teachers in the past three years, despite the numbers opting to learn Welsh for themselves.



Ken Stone . . . dilemma resolved

junior, Aberdare, reckons the course provides enough oral training for the beginner while allowing the diligent teacher who has done his or her homework to keep one step ahead of the class.

Mr Hughes spoke no English until the age of five, yet had to relearn Welsh as an adult and even now, although reading and understanding the language, is not a fluent speaker. But he believes this is an advantage since it enables him better to appreciate the difficulties facing his pupils at the most basic language levels - where only established patterns of speech and simple question-and-answer routines are required - far more easily than a native Welsh speaker might.

"I do not think one can generalize



Two years ago few children received any Welsh lessons

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...



SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

Peter Hore (above) deputy head at Ernest Bevin School, Tooting, to be head of Eithem Green School, South London.
Anne Rumney (above) deputy head of Felpham comprehensive school, Bognor Regis, to be head of Sydenham Girls' School, south London.
Angela Chapman, deputy head at Newcastle Upon Tyne Church High School, to be head of Central Newcastle High School from next January.
Ian Elliott, housemaster at Trent College, to be head of the Rossall Junior school.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS

Madhu Anjelli to be assistant education officer for multicultural education for Berkshire County Council.
Graham Thomson to be director of industrial liaison at the University of Dundee.
Tom Clements to be deputy chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board.
Farukh Dhondy to be the new Channel 4 commissioning editor for multicultural programmes.

EVENTS...

April 3, 4, 5
The Royal Institution Salters' Lecture for fourth forms on *Chemistry in the Real World* will be given by Professor John Cadogan at 5.30 pm. Details from the Secretary (Lectures), The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BS.

CONFERENCES...

April 5
Ensuring Quality in YTS: one-day conference of the Upper Thames Regional Group of the British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education at the Open University Southern Regional Office, Foxcombe Hall, Bore Hill, Oxford. Chairman: Peter Edwards, Director of Education. Details from the Principal's Office, West

Oxfordshire Technical College, Holloway Road, Witney, Oxon OX8 7EE

April 17-19
The Education Institute of Design, Craft and Technology annual conference on *The Microelectronics Education Programme in relation to CDT* will be held at Lady Spencer Churchill College, Oxford. Details from the General Secretary, EIDCT, 24 Elm Road, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 2ST.

April 24-27
National Council for Special Education conference on *New Frontiers* at Nene College, Northampton. Speakers include Professor Peter Mittler, Dr Roy McConkey and Mr Freddie Green, HMI. Details from the conference secretary, Mrs M. Major, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

April 27-28
National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education conference on *Penal Education* at Stoke Rochford Hall, near Grantham, Lincs. Speakers: Mr Alan Watson, Mr Terry Platt and Mr Christopher Price. Fee £50 members, £60 non-members. Details from Ms Lesley Edwards, Conference Secretary, NATFHE, Hamilton House, Mableton Place, London WC1H 9BH.

April 28-29
The 1984 Association for Industrial Archaeology Conference (Education Group) will be held at the Gurney-Dixon Centre, Pennington, Lymington. The theme is "Industrial Archaeology as a Learning Resource" and the conference will look at ways in which industrial archaeology may be incorporated into the curriculum. Anyone interested is welcome. Booking details from Dr Edwin Course, Department of Adult Education, The University, Southampton, Hants SO9 5NH, or Mr Geoffrey Starmer, Education Dept, Northampton House, Northampton NN1 2HX.

EVENTS...

April 3, 4, 5
The Royal Institution Salters' Lecture for fourth forms on *Chemistry in the Real World* will be given by Professor John Cadogan at 5.30 pm. Details from the Secretary (Lectures), The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BS.

April 13-16
The Midland Centre for Music in Schools is holding a teachers' course on *Extended electro-acoustic techniques and micro-computer applications to the music curriculum* at Birmingham Polytechnic. It includes lectures, demonstrations and practical workshop sessions on the

educational contribution of electronic and microprocessor based instruments (including micro-computers). Details from Jane Crawford, Director, MCMS, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Birmingham Polytechnic, Westbourne Road, Birmingham B15 3TN.

Anniversary
Bulmer College of Higher Education is celebrating its 20th anniversary during the academic year 1984-85. Special events and exhibitions will be organized culminating in a reunion weekend in March 1985. Former staff and students are asked to contact Brian Palmer, deputy principal, Bulmer College of HE, Early, Reading RG6 1HY, for further details.

COMPETITIONS...

The BP Bulldozer challenges schools to either design and construct a freestyle robot to perform a useful domestic task and/or a robot butler to serve a drink to each of two people seated in a room. Competitors must be under 19 years on August 31st. Details from Frances Parker, Room 0408, BP Oil Ltd, Victoria Street, London SW1.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS...

The latest *List of University Institutions in the Commonwealth* has been published by the Association of Commonwealth Universities. It gives addresses and names of executive heads and registrars of over 300 Commonwealth institutions. To obtain single copies, which are free, please send a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, or two international reply coupons to the ACU, John Foster Park, Room 603, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The 1984 Jordanhill Catalogue of primary and secondary classroom resources prepared by the College of Education, including video, tape-slide sets and computer software is available from Robin Frame, Jordanhill College of Education, 76 Southbrae Drive, Glasgow G13 1PP. It contains items of particular interest to Scottish schools.

The Department of Education and Science booklet *Choosing at 16* has been reprinted. It provides basic information for 16 year olds on staying on at school, going to college, looking for a job and training under a Government scheme. It is available from Room 2/11, DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7YH, or in Wales from Room G/002, Information Division, Welsh Office, New Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ.

Compiled by Mary Cruickshank

MSC presses authorities to act against TVEI sex-stereotyping

by Hilary Wilce

Local authorities running Technical and Vocational Education Initiative schemes are to be asked to provide hard evidence that they are trying to phase out traditional boy-girl divisions within their programmes.

The Manpower Services Commission, which funds TVEI, is to write to all 14 authorities now running schemes, telling them it wants to see an improvement in the numbers of boys and girls taking up non-traditional options. It will also expect firm evidence that authorities are developing strategies to "overcome sex stereotyping."

Local authorities are obliged by the terms of their contracts with the MSC to set up schemes which try to avoid sex stereotyping, but critics claim that this has not been done on any significant scale. In too many cases, they say, boys are pursuing heavy craft skills, while girls are opting for areas like office skills (TES February 24).

Ms Ruth Le Guen, of the MSC's TVEI unit, said that the Commission did not want to dictate how authorities should tackle the problem, but it did want to ensure that they were taking steps to do so.

It would expect a response on strategies by about June, and planned a series of discussions with individual authorities next autumn.

Many new approaches had come out of a conference on sex stereotyping and TVEI, organized for participating local authorities by the MSC, and held in Croydon recently. Ms Le Guen said. Mr Chris Lea, coordinator of the Birmingham TVEI scheme, said the conference had been reassuring. "We find that the practical steps that we are taking in Birmingham are being followed elsewhere."

Mr Lea rejected allegations that the TVEI was reinforcing stereotyping, and said it was merely highlighting and trying to tackle deeply entrenched attitudes. Birmingham had no plans to restructure its TVEI scheme, he said, but was trying to tackle problems at an earlier stage by getting pupils to learn a range of craft skills in the early years of "secondary schooling."

"The priority is to provide a more thorough programme and balanced learning experiences across the range of practical skills in the first three years of secondary education."

However, in neighbouring Sand-

well, where the local tradition of heavy industry has created strongly traditional attitudes towards men's and women's roles and most TVEI pupils have plumped for traditional subject options, a number of adjustments to the TVEI scheme are under consideration, according to the chief education officer, Mr Gerald Brinson.

They include making all younger secondary school pupils take keyboarding and craft skills, and adjusting the structure of the TVEI courses so that all pupils take a number of compulsory modules. Courses might also be combined, to extend the range of what pupils study, he said.

These could include putting food and accommodation studies with biology and chemistry technical studies, and putting keyboarding, information technology and design together.

In addition, the authority planned to make teachers, parents and employers more aware of the problems, and to take more direct action, such as arranging conferences.

"We don't pretend we've got it right yet," Mr Brinson said. "We're still picking up the problems."

Clywd claims success in persuading girls into non-traditional areas with those parts of its scheme which offer pupils the chance to take a series of nine-week modules.

According to the scheme's coordinator, Mr Adrian Farjam, girls are willing to give subjects such as electronics a try for a couple of months, but are reluctant to commit themselves for longer. However, unlike the taster courses offered by some authorities, these modules can be used as building blocks towards an examination, such as an O level.



Cooking up new skills for boys

Courses

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

SUMMER PROGRAMME 1984

Fees from £130

For details of the courses and facilities at the Colleges please write to the appropriate Summer School Secretary or Principal.

PREPARE FOR CHANGE, REASSESSMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Educational Development Association was founded in 1888 and has been involved in in-service training since 1905, when it ran its first school at Scarborough, has now issued its summer school programme for 1984. Brief details are given below:

For further details of courses and Summer Schools please write to the appropriate Secretary named. Schools open from the 22nd July and operate until the 10th August. Fees from £130.

TRINITY COLLEGE Carmarthen

Mathematics 5-13; Language Development in the Primary School; The Organisation and Management of a Primary School; Learning and Behavioural Difficulties in the Classroom; Environmental Studies in Primary and Middle Schools; Microcomputers in Schools; Infant Education in the Eighties; Structure and Content in Primary Schools - New Ideas; Music in the Primary School; English Country Morris and Sword Dancing.

NEW COLLEGE Durham

Nursery/First School Curriculum Development and Management. Primary Education - 1984: The Way Ahead; Purposeful Activity in Primary Mathematics; Management Techniques in Primary Schools; Special Needs in Education and The Education Act 1981; Getting to Know Microcomputers; Games Worth Playing; Gymnastics 8-13; The Gutter and the Class Teacher. Comprehensive School Management; Pastoral Care in the Comprehensive School.

Secretary: Peter Solomon, Dip. Ed., 5 Crescent Gardens, Ivybridge, Devon. Tel: 075 537284

PORTSMOUTH MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Leadership and Responsibility in the Primary School; Curriculum Planning/Organisation in the Primary School; Curriculum for Nursery/Infant and First Schools; Computing in the Primary School (Beginners); Primary Mathematics; Language and Literature in the Primary Years; Children with Special Needs; Primary School Management; Make It Today - Practical Classroom Ideas; Ideas into Action - Technology in the Primary School; Specific Reading Difficulties; Computing in the Primary School (Intermediate); Music for the Non-Specialist (Primary); Science and the Local Environment; Southern Heritage.

Secretary: Mrs Joan Fisher, 56 Mill Road, Whitlsey, Nr Peterborough. Tel: 0733 203130

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA FACULTY OF EDUCATION

THIRTEENTH SUMMER SCHOOL IN PASTORAL CARE AND GUIDANCE: EFFECTIVE PASTORAL CARE

Thursday, 26th July to
Thursday, 2nd August, 1984
Course Director: Douglas Hamblin

This summer school will focus on the conditions and skills necessary for effective pastoral care. Workshops led by experienced practitioners in which participants develop materials for use in tutor periods in their schools form an important part of the course. The management and innovative skills of the head of year or house, especially those related to leading a team of tutors, will be examined. Methods of evaluation and monitoring the pastoral system will be explored. The integration of the pastoral and curricular will be stressed, showing how pastoral activities help the school attain its educational objectives, and contribute to the professional status of the teacher.

Details available from: The Secretary, Faculty of Education, University College of Swansea, Hendrefellon, Swansea, SA2 7NB.

An 'extra' devoted to

Resources for Learning

will be published in the paper on 20th April.

To reserve advertising space please ring

Janet Carroll
on 01-253 3000,
ext 222

ISTC

IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSES

MIDDLE MANAGEMENT IN FURTHER EDUCATION

Director: Michael Aisop, MEd, Vice Principal, Lowestoft College of Further Education
A course for staff in any kind of post-16 college, who lead sections, units or departments, and for those who aspire to such posts.
Fees: Residential £20. Non-Residential £25.

THE MECHANICS OF TIMETABLING

Director: John L. Bilbise MA, Headmaster, Southbourne School, Ruffell
At Wolverhampton Polytechnic
Eastthames Park, Wokingham
These courses will provide training and practice in the basic procedures used in timetable construction. Course members will find their understanding of the running of a secondary school enhanced, as well as acquiring a personal knowledge of and confidence in timetabling.
Fees: Residential £25. Non-Residential £35.
Further information from The Secretary, ISTC, 85 Ashurst Road, Barnet, Herts. Telephone: 01-449 5342.

(210)

THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARK AND ST. JOHN, PLYMOUTH

DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (ENGLISH LANGUAGE) TEACHING T.E.F.L.)

A DES-approved one-year full-time course in English as a Foreign/Second Language (validated by the University of Exeter).
Applications are invited from experienced and qualified teachers.

Course includes applied linguistics, structure of contemporary English, modern language teaching methods, including the preparation and use of audio-visual aids; English Literature; curriculum development; psychology and sociology of education.

Further particulars and application forms from:
Admissions Office (T.E.S.),
College of St Mark and St John,
Deriford Road,
Plymouth, PL6 8SH

(203)

Guided Home Study for DEGREES, GCE and BEC

LONDON UNIVERSITY: LL.B., B.Sc. Economics, B.A. English, French, History, B.D., Diploma in Education.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Diploma in Religious Studies.

GCEs: Over 60 'O' and 'A' level subjects.
BEC: New specially approved courses for the National Certificate.

For free details and advice, telephone or write to me, stating which exam you wish to take.

The Hon. Frank Fisher, CBE, MC, MA, Principal, Dep. BD3,
Wolsey Hall,
Oxford OX2 6PR
Tel: 0185 54311
(24 hours)

Accredited CACC

Wolsey Hall Oxford

NEW FLESH AND BONE. An account of a young man's journey to a new life.

SCHOOL TO WORK

No comfort for ministers as FE Inspectors' report blames the employers for failing to secure the right courses

Colleges maintain their links with firms, says HMI

by Diane Spencer

Most colleges already have good or adequate links with industry, says a report from HM Inspectorate published this week. But employers are failing to use them effectively according to the inspectors.

Ministers have been claiming in advance that the report, based on a three-year survey, supports their view that colleges are unresponsive to employers' needs. But the Inspectorate emphasizes the shortcomings of employers rather than any failure by the colleges to meet their requirements.

The inspectors, although highly critical of the colleges in other ways, say that employers are at fault for adopting a passive role towards course content, concentrating instead on things like timekeeping and attendance.

Even where administrative processes were effective, and formal machinery such as advisory committees was well-established, the inspectors found little evidence of employers using it to influence the curriculum.

Fewer than a quarter of the colleges had what the inspectors consider poor links with local employers. Forty five per cent had good contacts, and 32 per cent adequate arrangements.

Employers were in a position to help set up and implement projects, update staff knowledge, and assess courses.

But many failed to follow up the progress of their employees at college, and few fully understood the nature and scope of the courses being studied.

However, the inspectors point out that

colleges were also at fault in failing to find out what the students did at work.

This is one of a series of sharp criticisms which the report makes about the colleges' approach to students and of their teaching methods. It accuses them of:

- Low expectations
- Uninspiring teaching relying on chalk-and-talk, dictation, instruction, and description, with little use of textbooks or project work
- Failing to keep up with ideas or equipment and having dull and dispiriting classrooms and outdated libraries
- Ineffective arrangements for staff to spend time in industry

Teachers complained of overloaded syllabuses, particularly in Technical Education Council (now BTCE) courses, and 11-hour days were common for engineering and craft technicians.

The inspectors voice concern at the number of students dropping out of courses - in some science subjects it was as high as 70 per cent although it was only 18 per cent for construction industry students.

The inspections revealed cases of mismatch between training at work and further education in college, with students getting little advice about courses to choose and employers failing to follow up their progress.

Schools did not tell leavers enough about day-release courses.

Colleges offered full-time students a structured induction, but not much to part-timers.

BTCE and City and Guilds did little to encourage staff initiatives, say the inspectors. Employers needed better information about standards and awards and should be involved in assessments.

The report, based on a survey of 41 colleges in rural and metropolitan areas between 1980 and 1983, is a new departure for the FE Inspectorate. In the past it had concentrated on examining resources and course structure rather than the quality of teaching and assessment or the perceptions of employers, teachers and students.

It evoked a pointed response from the Association of Metropolitan Authorities this week. It said: "It fails to come up with any evidence that justifies the Government's plans to hand over 25 per cent of local authority vocational education for 16 to 19-year-olds to the Manpower Services Commission."

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the Association of County Councils education committee, called the report "a first class example of how professional judgments should be made" and took it to be making no general criticisms of the colleges' links with industry.

It did indicate that there was a lot that the i.e.s.s. and the colleges needed to do but their ability to respond effectively would be greatly reduced if the proposals to remove resources from them were to go ahead on the proposed timetable.

Education for employees. An HMI survey of part-time release for 16 to 19-year-olds. HMSO £2.50.

Young denies that leavers prefer dole

by Patricia Santinelli

The Manpower Services Commission's chairman has denied that many thousands of youngsters prefer the dole to the Youth Training Scheme.

On Mr David Young's calculations, hardly any have rejected the scheme. Speaking after a meeting of commissioners, Mr Young said that out of the 110,000 youngsters reported as still being on the dole, 50,000 were due to come on to the scheme at the end of this month.

Another 45,000 were young people who had held jobs but were now unemployed. In addition the 110,000 included youngsters who were in between jobs or moving from one scheme to another.

"By Christmas, there were only 4,000 16-year-olds waiting for a place, so I find it very difficult to reconcile these two sets of figures," he said.

The figure of 110,000 was put forward last week by Youthaid and was based on a reply given by the Education Secretary, in the Commons. Sir Keith Joseph said that out of 330,000 16-year-olds not in work or full-time education, only 220,000 had joined the scheme.

Mr Young also rejected claims by the voluntary organizations that the loss of nearly 20,000 Mode B1 YTS places would endanger the growth and scope of the programme, or that the Government's guarantee of a suitable place for every schoolleaver was at risk.

Places on Mode B1 schemes are to be cut from 90,000 this year to 71,500 in 1984-85. Originally, the Government had set the new level at 60,000 but after representations from the MSC decided to increase the number of places to a maximum of 70,000. In

total the MSC expects to have around 400,000 youngsters on all schemes in 1984-85.

Mr Young pointed out that 34,000 unfilled Mode B1 places were costing the commission £2,000 a year each. This compared badly with £100 per year for each empty Mode A place - those run by employers.

Strongly denying that the cuts would result in a far more limited range of choices for young people, Mr Young said he was satisfied that there were enough B1 places in each region of the right quality.

"I have not asked area managers to cut down their places by a nationally imposed percentage. I have left it up to them to decide what level of provision is required in their localities," Mr Young said.

The MSC had no plans to visit every further education course by September 1986. On the contrary, it had not yet worked out what its role over the White Paper Training For Jobs should be, Mr Young said.

"This is one of the misconceptions held by the local authorities associations, and is an example of the unnecessary problems that have to be resolved," Mr Young said.

Mr Young revealed that the MSC meeting had been moved from Sheffield to London to allow the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the Association of County Councils to put their case to commissioners.

"Basically, the associations pointed out that their objections were not addressed to us but to the Government. They still wanted to talk to us and in particular to Sir Keith Joseph. We are happy to meet them any time, any place," he said. - THES

MSC official echoes growing fears over future of YTS

A senior Manpower Services Commission official confirmed publicly this week that the future of the Youth Training Scheme is now uncertain. The Government was avoiding any commitment to continuing the scheme for more than another two years, he told an industry conference.

Dr George Tolley, the former polytechnic director who the MSC has put in charge of the scheme's quality control, said that the training White Paper had made it clear that the Government was not prepared to look beyond 1986.

"Government policy has not advanced to the point of characterizing YTS as a permanent part of the training scene," he explained.

Last week's TES reported fears among officials and others that the Government was preparing to jettison its commitment to developing the scheme into a universal programme for school leavers, triggered by the White Paper's rewriting of the New Training Initiative objectives.

Dr Tolley's remarks appear to be the first public reference to the new uncertainty it has created.

His remarks were made in reply to a question, but earlier he had concluded his prepared speech to the conference - run by the Industrial Society in London - with a pointed defence of the need to make the YTS permanent.

"There are no doubts, some who think that the two factors of the demographic decline in the number of young people, coupled with economic upturn, will do away with the need some time in the future, for the YTS."

"They delude themselves. The need for effective foundation training becomes ever more pressing as competitiveness in world trade increases," he said.

Even the scheme's critics must recognize, he insisted, the soundness of its aims and the vital necessity of achieving them for the good of young people and of the country.

It was clear now that the YTS would stand or fall not on quantity - the

The Objectives

3. With this in view we set out in our December 1981 Training White Paper (Cmd. 8455) the national objectives of securing

- (a) better preparation in schools and colleges for working life and better arrangements for the transition from full-time education to work;
- (b) modernisation of training in occupational skills (including apprenticeships), particularly to replace out-dated age limits and time-serving with training to agreed standards of skill appropriate to the jobs available;
- (c) wider opportunities for adults to acquire and improve their skills.

From the Training For Jobs White Paper

earlier doubts about getting sufficient places had been confounded - but on its quality. "The central question is - can YTS deliver the quality?" he declared.

Dr Tolley suggested that one problem was that expectations might be too high. It was unrealistic to expect the scheme to provide a sound foundation training year, remedial education, a diagnostic year, the development of personal potential, and jobs for all.

"Let us be realistic in our expectations of YTS and, in particular, let us not expect it to provide the answer to deficiencies in the education system or to shortcomings of the national economy."

Standards and systems of control to assess and monitor how they were being met were necessary to judge the quality of the YTS - although, Dr Tolley pointed out ruefully, they would not ensure of themselves any recognition that quality was being achieved, since that was often judged by questions of taste, preference, and tradition.

And the YTS, he argued, was operating in a field bedevilled by tradition and prejudice where the GCE - "whose predictive value is so limited that it will not stand close scrutiny" - was the established hall mark for the school leaver.

Dr Tolley described the structures to control quality which had now been set

up in the MSC, including the teams at area and regional level and his own quality branch at headquarters.

But they could not hope to achieve their aims without a commitment to quality at the ground level from those in daily contact with the trainees.

He believed that it was vital to simplify the requirements and criteria for the design and content of YTS training and its outcomes.

The Youth Training Board's advisory group was hoping to produce a simplified structure within the next eight months.

But quality control had to be credible, which meant that employers must specify what they expected and the trainees must have a chance to progress on from the YTS. That meant full recognition by industry and by the validating and examining bodies of their achievements in the scheme.

Add quality controls, said Dr Tolley, must be more open and public. "A good part of the quality control that goes on in the YTS is subject to public scrutiny through such bodies as the Area Manpower Boards, the Youth Training Board, and the advisory group. But more openness is required and can be developed," he insisted.

Edited by Mark Jackson

Reagan accused of exaggerating juvenile crime

UNITED STATES

Peter David on the issue of stronger discipline in schools

Three months after launching an initiative designed to improve discipline in American schools, the Reagan Administration is coming under a torrent of criticism from teachers' unions and experts on juvenile crime.

In congressional hearings this month one witness after another has accused the Administration of exaggerating the problem for political reasons.

The row began in January when the Department of Education presented the White House with a report claiming that many schools were being swept by a tide of crime and vandalism.

Citing surveys by the National Institute of Education (NIE), the report said three million secondary school pupils every month were the victims of crime, and that most school crime went unpunished.

It also said 1,000 teachers a month were receiving medical treatment following assault. Some 6,000 a month were robbed and another 125,000 were threatened with violence. The report called for strong intervention by the federal authorities to help school administrators implement stricter standards of discipline. And it suggested that Justice Department

lawyers should step into local legal disputes when headmasters found it difficult to expel disruptive pupils.

Both suggestions have outraged the teachers' unions. Mary Harwood Furell, president of the National Education Association (NEA), denounced the Government initiative as a "publicity ploy" based on outdated statistics.

"The research the Reagan Administration is using was done in 1975," she said. "Our research shows that discipline and violence problems have been declining over the last three or four years. In 1979, over 74 per cent of teachers said discipline problems impaired their effectiveness to teach. In 1983, the figure had dropped to 45 per cent."

A similar pattern has been reported in districts throughout the country. In Boston, physical assaults on school employees have dropped by 70 per cent in the past two-and-a-half years, and robberies declined from 331 in 1981-82 to 120 last year. Assaults in Atlanta schools decreased from 111 to 75 between 1977 and 1982.

The teachers' unions doubt whether the aggressive strategies mapped out in the Administration report will help solve the problems that still exist. A spokesman for the NEA told a Senate panel a fortnight ago that making it easier for headmasters to expel disruptive pupils was the wrong approach. "The only thing kids learn on the street is crime, and in the long run society

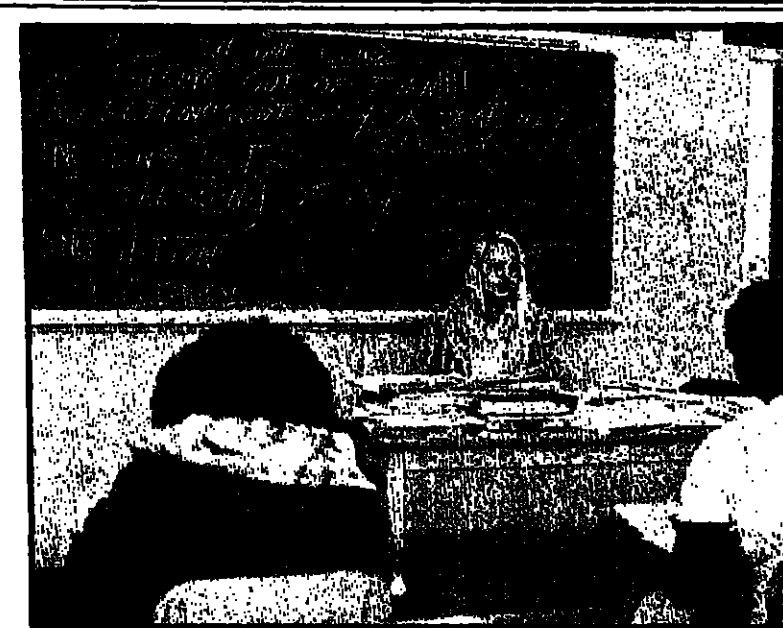
pays dearly for that lesson," he said.

The Administration has received guarded support from headmasters, however. Mr Scott Thomson, director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, claimed the courts had made it too difficult for headmasters to do their jobs. A survey by the association had found that a third of principals considering leaving the profession were doing so because of the constraints placed on them by the courts or by legislation.

"Principals must have the latitude to maintain a disciplined learning environment if students are to achieve excellence. The impediments placed on administrators in removing disruptive students from the school has damaged the educational environment for students who come to school to learn," he said.

The impediment that most angers principals is a controversial 1975 Supreme Court ruling which held that the Constitution gave pupils important rights at school, and that teachers and administrators could be held indi-

OVERSEAS



California: classroom discipline outlined



Michigan: school security staff

vidually liable if those rights were violated. One Administration proposal would introduce a "good faith" test so that pupils suing for damages would have to prove that school officials acted with malice towards them.

While the teachers' unions oppose large-scale expulsions, they have been eager not to appear complacent about the discipline problem. The American Federation of Teachers says the best answer is to invest in long-range preventive programmes, particularly early childhood education.

Other programmes recommended by the AFT include:

- in-school suspension programmes which keep disruptive pupils within the institution but assign them for short periods to alternative programmes in a "highly structured" setting;
- closer links with the community, developed by using parent volunteers to monitor some pupil activities; and
- more authority for individual teachers to remove disruptive children from the classroom without recourse to higher-level administrators.

pays dearly for that lesson," he said.

The Administration has received guarded support from headmasters, however. Mr Scott Thomson, director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, claimed the courts had made it too difficult for headmasters to do their jobs. A survey by the association had found that a third of principals considering leaving the profession were doing so because of the constraints placed on them by the courts or by legislation.

"Principals must have the latitude to maintain a disciplined learning environment if students are to achieve excellence. The impediments placed on administrators in removing disruptive students from the school has damaged the educational environment for students who come to school to learn," he said.

The impediment that most angers principals is a controversial 1975 Supreme Court ruling which held that the Constitution gave pupils important rights at school, and that teachers and administrators could be held indi-

vidually liable if those rights were violated. One Administration proposal would introduce a "good faith" test so that pupils suing for damages would have to prove that school officials acted with malice towards them.

While the teachers' unions oppose large-scale expulsions, they have been eager not to appear complacent about the discipline problem. The American Federation of Teachers says the best answer is to invest in long-range preventive programmes, particularly early childhood education.

Other programmes recommended by the AFT include:

- in-school suspension programmes which keep disruptive pupils within the institution but assign them for short periods to alternative programmes in a "highly structured" setting;
- closer links with the community, developed by using parent volunteers to monitor some pupil activities; and
- more authority for individual teachers to remove disruptive children from the classroom without recourse to higher-level administrators.

Open door colleges get a screen

California's community college system, a mammoth enterprise enrolling some 1.2m students in full and part-time courses covering the first two years of post-secondary instruction was once the darling of the state's much praised higher education system.

Two decades ago, the state's master plan decreed that the universities would attract the cream of the crop, while community colleges would provide an open door for almost anyone age 18 or older.

Recently, however, the colleges have felt less favoured, as the state legislature has kept them on a tight budget. This year's annual budget crisis was particularly unnerving. Old-fashioned partisan politics played its part, as did a principled debate over the imposition of tuition charges for the first time. The underlying reason, though, is a growing disillusionment with what goes on behind that open door.

Not all the colleges' problems are of their own making. The legislature keeps rewriting the rules of the funding game, making sensible plans hard to accomplish. And because state-run secondary schools have turned loose sizeable numbers of students ill-equipped to do college work, many so-called college courses resemble remedial studies classrooms.

But the community colleges themselves rightly come in for a healthy share of the criticism. They have encouraged admissions to boost their state financial support, which is based on enrolment figures; as many as a quarter of those students disappear without arriving in class, often after pocketing sizeable federal loans.

The curriculum itself has little rhyme or reason. Although much learning is sequential, with students needing to know the basics before tackling more sophisticated aspects, low community college courses require any preparation. The door is open not just to the colleges but to every classroom. And although these institutions are supposed to offer two years of post-secondary instruction, only about one-course in ten reaches a level comparable with the second year of university.

In light of that record, community college demands for more state money

have to be premised on something other than the old appeals to the sentiment of equal opportunity. The

degree of prestige and clout not too dissimilar from that enjoyed by the regents.

To increase community colleges' academic respectability while maintaining the commitment to local autonomy is the task ahead. The board of governors has made a useful start in introducing standards for grading (actually insisting that failing marks be awarded when appropriate), strengthening graduation requirements, mandating counselling for new students and those in academic trouble, and imposing a small fee to discourage students from dropping courses.

But the board's more ambitious plans pose more questions than they settle. It has just declared that the primary functions of the colleges are vocational instruction and preparing students for transfer to four year universities.

The board of governors isn't the only group raising these questions. Various bills now being considered by the state legislature call for a review of the community colleges, a study of public instruction in grades 13 and 14, even a rewritten master plan for the entire higher education enterprise.

That would be all to the good. But in light of recent history, it's equally likely that this system, often held up as a model of democratic values in education, will continue being all things to all people while doing none of them very well, relying on the old pieties to mask the prevailing shabbinesses.

For his part, Keffler, formerly a member of the board of regents for the University of California harbours hopes of giving the board of governors

start rejoinder to those claims is that a fifth-rate education isn't an opportunity but a delusion.

The substance of the education has to change, and that has a chance of happening only if these 70 fiefdoms become a real system, with leadership from the top as well as initiatives from below.

If anyone can pull this off, it's the chancellor of the system, Gerry Hayward, and the new chairman of the board of governors, George Keffler. Hayward is ideal for this impossible job, which catches all the blame but gets little authority. He knows the state political universe, from his years as senior consultant to the education and finance committees of the legislature. He is a good bargainer who is widely respected.

For his part, Keffler, formerly a member of the board of regents for the University of California harbours hopes of giving the board of governors

Education 2000

Edited by BRYAN THWAITES and CHRISTOPHER WYSOCK-WRIGHT

A highly controversial report calling for sweeping reforms in the whole of the education system, *Education 2000* is the fruit of a conference held in July 1983 which was organised because of a feeling that the British education system is already inadequate, and by the year 2000 will be failing seriously.

Paperback £5.95 net

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE TIMES Concise Atlas of WORLD HISTORY



A very Concise Offer

If you take out a year's subscription to The Times Educational Supplement, in addition to your 52 issues of the TES you will receive a copy of the international best-selling Times Concise Atlas of World History (worth £12.50) absolutely free. This beautifully produced book containing over 300 dynamic maps has been described as "The best single volume of universal history available."

Simply complete the coupon below and send it together with your cheque/P.O. for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd) to the address shown:

Please note: offer applies to new subscribers in the U.K. only.

Please send me a year's subscription to The Times Educational Supplement and my free copy of The Times Concise Atlas of World History. I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd). Please send to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

Please send this coupon with your cheque to FRANCES GODDARD, The Times Educational Supplement, Editor, 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

OVERSEAS

Necessity, the mother of Zim-Sci

ZIMBABWE
Mike Williams on a revolutionary, cheap science system

Necessity has given rise to a revolutionary low-cost science education system in Zimbabwe that is holding its own with laboratory-centred teaching methods in secondary schools.

First introduced in June 1981 to help deal with a 70 per cent increase in form one (first year secondary school) enrolment, the Zimbabwe secondary school science programme (Zim-Sci) does away with the need for laboratories and trained science teachers, both of which are in short supply in this landlocked southern African nation.

In their place it substitutes a self-contained kit containing multi-purpose laboratory materials and simplified, step-by-step instruction manuals for both teacher and pupils.

"We've kept teacher demonstrations - the traditional mainstay of science teaching - to an absolute minimum. The pupils have many more opportunities to touch what they are working with and that makes it much more practical experience," said Mr Alan Dock, leader of the project and a lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe Science Education Centre, which developed the system jointly with the Ministry of Education.

"If there are problems they have tended to come early in the course with teachers who have some science training. Trained or semi-trained science teachers sometimes depart from the instructions and that can disrupt the system. That doesn't happen with untrained teachers because they are completely dependent on it."



Zimbabwe schools... this resource

Zim-Sci was originally developed primarily as a stop-gap measure. When Mr Robert Mugabe's government guaranteed secondary education for all after independence in 1980, a shortage of science teachers and the prohibitive cost of laboratory classrooms - up to £30,000 - threatened to cripple the effort before it got off the ground.

"It was really a choice between some sort of distance teaching and no science instruction at all," Mr Dock said. Mr Dock had done research on possible distance teaching science for

years as early as 1978, drawing on previous research, as that of the Nuffield Scheme. But the Zim-Sci project was not formally commissioned by the ministry until January 1981.

Six months later, 45,000 pupils - the entire form one expansion for that year - began using Zim-Sci kits in 1,100 new science classrooms.

By last year the programme had been extended to about 300,000 pupils, and the number could increase by another 150,000 this year.

Since most of the new schools are in rural areas that often lack running water and electricity, the kits must be self-contained. Sealed lead accumulators with re-chargeable solar batteries provide electricity.

The kit contains 20 pupil kits (for two-pupil teams) and a more extensive teacher's kit (which includes traditional equipment like bunsen burners). The pupil kits contain items like circuit boards, small tins (used as burners) and locally-obtained rocks and minerals. Chemicals like sulphuric acid that could be harmful to pupils are avoided.

The Zim-Sci kit price has remained about \$1,200 Zim (£720 sterling) for the past three years, largely because greater volume has allowed an increased local content and lower-priced imported components. A two-person team assembles them in an old warehouse on the outskirts of Harare.

The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has picked up the project tab since 1981.

The kit has only £38 sterling worth of consumable materials. The rest has an estimated life of three to four years. Mr Dock calculates that it costs about £3.36 per pupil per year.

Programme evaluations suggest that Zim-Sci pupils may be doing as well as their science teacher-instructed coun-

terparts, Mr Dock said.

The one direct comparison of the two groups - conducted by professor Sam Bajaj of the University of Ibadan (Nigeria) Institute of Evaluation in 1982, considered only 10 schools of each group. Professor Bajaj found Zim-Sci pupils had a 77 per cent pass rate on Zimbabwe's junior certificate science exam (given after the second secondary year), compared with 86 per cent among regular science pupils.

There are now more Zim-Sci than regular science classes. Many Zim-Sci teachers, aged 19 and 20, have only O level qualifications.

"Many teachers are obviously having to put in quite a lot of work comprehending the work themselves before presentation to a class. This is probably due to the fact that many using Zim-Sci are unfamiliar with science as a teaching subject," an official evaluation, released in December, states.

More than 60 per cent of those surveyed said they used additional reference materials either to answer student questions or for their own curiosity.

A common criticism from teachers was that Zim-Sci is often simplistic and undemanding. Many felt it does not cater for the brighter pupils and by using childish instructions and drawings makes the children feel that science is not a serious academic subject.

Others, however, said some children did not complete lessons because of unfamiliarity with English - a second language in Zimbabwe's rural areas.

Interest in the system has been expressed by several of Zimbabwe's neighbours. Botswana recently ordered 30 kits.

Religion: preserving the very fragile harmony

SINGAPORE

by a special correspondent

After much soul-searching, the education authority of the tiny Republic of Singapore has decreed that the island's older secondary school students need a dose of religion to instil in them proper values and morals.

Why so much soul-searching? Because the problem for Singapore leaders in a multi-racial and multi-religious society is this: what religion should be taught when a teacher is faced with a classroom mix of Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians?

So last month, the education authority made religious knowledge a compulsory subject for all fourth-year secondary students - but with a difference. Unlike Britain where religious knowledge is a common compulsory subject for all, Singapore students have a choice of six - Bible, Koran, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism. Islamic Religious Knowledge, Buddhist Studies, Hindu Studies, Sikh Studies and Confucian Ethics.

Given the religious sensitivities of the different ethnic groups, the education authority introduced the subject with a stern warning to teachers - they are forbidden to preach, convert, worship, meditate or pray during religious lessons.

They are also banned from taking religious objects or artefacts into the classroom.

During lessons, they are to treat the subject as clinically as possible - "No teacher will be allowed to use the classroom periods for proselytising or evangelising," warned Dr Tay Eui Soon, the Minister of State for Education.

Dr Tay's stern reminder to teachers underlines the government's hypersensitivity to religion, given the island's multi-racial and multi-religious society. In a predominantly Chinese population with a fair number of Malays and Indians, religious tolerance has always been preached but nonetheless has also been a touchy area.

Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism and Christianity, each identifying with a particular race, are all recognized state religions.

Newspapers, television, radio and the media have long been told to steer clear of religious issues lest the fragile balance of religious harmony be tipped.

Proposition candidates - even during election campaigns - who were foolish enough to raise religion as a political issue have paid a heavy price.

The education authority was saddled with the unenviable task of getting the right formulae when introducing the subject.

Dr Tay explained that religious knowledge is to help students appreciate the origins and precepts of religions which have shaped civilizations and cultures.

The subject will also complement the moral education lessons currently taught to primary and lower secondary schoolchildren.

It is not intended that anyone should be converted from one religion to another, Dr Tay added. Teachers must rigidly stick to the carefully laid-out syllabus. Any deviation or improvisation will not be tolerated.

Donald Fields

Taking a primary stand on morals

CANADA

Schools should take a clear stand on moral issues and so offer guidance on them to their pupils.

According to a curriculum guide issued by the Ontario Ministry of Education there are 20 values to which primary schools should pay attention. These include topics such as civi-

lization, cooperation, justice, loyalty, peace and tolerance.

And the guide offers suggestions as to how pupils should be taught to absorb these values.

It adds: "Educators should recognize the broader dimensions of values education and not concentrate only on the narrower field of moral education. While the moral dimension of values education is of great importance, human values comprise aesthetic, cultural, educational, political, spiritual, and economic dimensions as well."

The thorny issue of racism is mentioned only once, in the section on "human feelings". Teaching by precept is suggested, expressing human disapproval, for example, when the teacher hears a student call another a racist name.

Lee Mcken

Oxbridge entry article misread by Warnock

Sir - Mary Warnock tells your readers (TES, March 2) that her customary amazement at the "ignorance of the reporter or journalist" writing about any subject of which she has knowledge has seldom been greater than when she read a recent article of mine in *The Times* (February 16) on methods of entry to Oxford and Cambridge. I am at least equally amazed that an academic should be so foolish as not to bother to understand what she reads in preparation for an essay in occasional journalism.

Mrs Warnock rebukes me at great length for my discussion of the decision of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to withdraw from the Cambridge colleges examination, and to use A level results as the only written test for undergraduates. Her censure is built on the wholly unwarranted assertion that I was ignorant of the fact that A levels are already in use at Oxford and Cambridge as one method of entry.

"But was wrong..." in suggesting that to admit candidates to Oxford and Cambridge on A level grades is an innovation," she proclaims. But nowhere in my article did I suggest any such thing. The A level method of entry to Oxford and Cambridge is not new. Mrs Warnock indignantly informs your readers (who of all readers might be expected to know this) "It is simply that candidates for Emmanuel will have no other way (her italics) of trying to get into the college."

Yet what I myself wrote was that Emmanuel is "withdrawing from the Cambridge colleges' own entrance examination and intends in future to use the A level result as the only test for candidates." I do not know how much more plainly I needed to put the point to make it clear that A levels were already one method and now at Emmanuel would be the only test. Moreover, the whole tenor of my article made this clear.

I would have thought that Mrs Warnock would have been cautioned



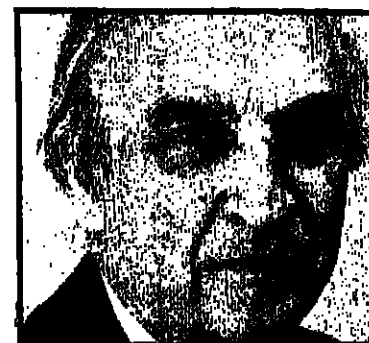
Mary Warnock

Independent voice

Sir - We are very grateful to Christopher Dunkley's comments about our new monthly magazine, *Second Opinion* (TES, March 16), but would like to correct one important error. We are not, as he states, sponsored by the National Westminster Bank and the Arts Council. The *West* has certainly given us a generous grant to help us get the magazine off the ground, and the Arts Council has provided a more moderate one-off grant to assist us with some of our initial costs.

For both of these we are, of course, grateful; but they do not in either case represent continuous funding nor do they entail the kind of dependence that such an arrangement might imply. On the contrary, our ability to survive will depend on the support we get through the sale of subscriptions. We are, and intend to remain, an independent voice in our coverage of the arts and arts education.

JONATHAN CROALL
KEN ROBINSON
Arts Express
66 St. John's Road London SW11 London SW11



Ronald Butt

by common sense to wonder whether it was really likely that an article with so much detailed argument on the subject could have been written in *The Times* without knowledge of the basic facts. Of course, I do not expect her (in her belief that journalists live in benighted ignorance of the finer intellectual world in which she has her being) to know that as a parent of three children who have been to university (two at Oxford) I am familiar with the various means of entry.

Nor do I expect her to know that, as a member of the council of one of the colleges of London University, I am not unacquainted with questions about university entrance. I do not even expect her to know, though from the article I think she might have assumed, that I have discussed these questions with many people in universities, and with headteachers in both the independent and the maintained sectors. I certainly do not expect her to be aware of such personal qualifications as I have that might suggest a tendency towards accuracy.

What I do expect is that a university teacher should read with proper care and attention what she intends to comment on, which is presumably what she requires of her pupils. Though journalists inevitably make mistakes because of the speed of their work, they do take a great deal of trouble, not least when writing this sort of column, and when academics take to journalism they should do likewise.

Had Mrs Warnock done so, she might have spared your readers a tedious account of what they already must know, and given herself space enough to devote her thoughts to the serious questions raised in my article: what will be the consequences for the other universities, as well as for Oxford and Cambridge, if all Oxbridge moves eventually exclusively to A levels as the written test of entry?

RONALD BUTT
Associate Editor
The Times

Video concern

Sir - It was most interesting to read Christopher Dunkley's comments about children viewing video nasties in *Arts Express* (Diary, March 16). He states that "Anyone who has dealt with classes of 11-year-olds will be able to predict the response when they are asked if they have seen video nasties." This raises a number of points. Those of us who regularly face classes of 11-year-olds are not quite so naive or indeed, arrogant as to subscribe to such an idea.

In my own research, "Children and Video Films at Home", reported fully in the *Journal of Educational Studies*, I made use of teaching staff who knew the children well: often the staff were class teachers. It was noticeable from the children's comments later that the children had taken the whole exercise seriously and, if anything, there was some reticence noted on the part of some of the children.

We then come to the matter of how the questions were asked. Dr Hill's method of asking the children to tick from a list of 100+ films which they had seen is open to question (*Video Violence and Children*). This is cer-

Prospects blocked

Sir - The recent series of articles about the appointment of headteachers does not seem to face one of the factors that gives cause for concern to many members of the teaching force, and which may have some bearing on the frequently referred to low morale of the profession.

At the age of 45, I am now aware that

Illogical to remove 'star' staff

Sir - Nick Wood's article on Croydon's plan to select "star teachers for promotion" (TES, March 16) highlights a disastrous misconception underlying our entire education system.

The "best" young teachers are to be identified - so far so good. But then they are to be taken out of the classroom and trained to do something else. What sort of logic is that? And presumably it is intended that those teachers who remain in closest contact with children should be those who have shown themselves least successful in that role.

After 12 years in teaching, preceded by 12 years in industry, I have not yet grasped in what sense removal from the

chances of further promotion in teaching are virtually ended for me. Headteachers are being appointed to large secondary schools in their middle 30s, a position will therefore be blocked by their promotion for up to 20 years. We are apparently saying to people like myself that we have only retirement to look forward to for the last 10 to 20 years of our teaching service.

I have a friend who was appointed to

classroom as "promotion". Surely "displacement" or "transfer" would be a more appropriate term, unless the modest salary increase is considered sufficient justification.

Good teachers are rare, and should not be tempted to forsake teaching for management, a task requiring rather different qualities, just because they have a mortgage to pay off or because public opinion awards them a little brief approbation.

D R LEIGHTON
The Croft
Snelmore
Newbury

Selective report

Sir - Your article concerning the HMI report on business studies in this college is not a balanced comment (TES, January 27). I feel that certain items were selected for their journalistic view rather than for other reasons. For example, one department, Office Studies, received many congratulatory remarks for its staff, their attitudes and general approach to the care of the students.

I would also point out to you that Sandwell is a deprived area, however one may define this term, and it has a tradition of doing its best within Government-imposed limits for all young people who may wish to attend courses.

In view of this we purposely accept some which may not have the full potential of achieving stardom; nevertheless, during their time on the course they learn a great deal which could be of benefit to them in their future lives.

We are, if you like, carrying forward the comprehensive system into further education. It is possible that too much "selection" could lead in time to divisiveness in society.

Finally, I think your readers ought to be aware that there has always been a high success rate on many courses run in our business areas, especially in our accounting courses.

It is our hope, in spite of possible future National Advisory Board decisions, that this college will continue to provide a valuable service to the young people of Sandwell, especially as it is about to enter into its second century of existence.

DR H ROY
Chairman of Governing Body
West Bromwich College of Commerce and Technology
Woden Road South
Wednesbury
West Midlands

Slurs misplaced

Sir - I cannot let Tim Brighouse's piece on examinations (Platform, March 16) go unchallenged. The Secondary Examinations Council has already shown itself ready and willing to take a fresh national view of the whole field of assessment and Mr Brighouse's slurs are misplaced and serve rather to undermine some of the valid points he makes.

The Council has argued that the single 16-plus system with its concomitant national criteria provides an important and attainable step towards setting appropriate standards for all our youngsters and that is why things should not be left as they are.

The Council certainly is not committed to a norm-referenced approach nor to pinning assessment and certification to age. We are well aware and quite content that some candidates will be under 16 and some over 60.

At Sheffield, the Secretary of State appeared to be building on the (almost agreed) national criteria, envisaging the development of grade-related criteria and seeking consensus for this move towards demystification. He sees, and the Council sees, how this

Involving parents

Sir - We were interested to read Nick Wood's article (February 17) about the research at Sheffield University into parental involvement in children's reading. It seems that very few Sheffield schools are actively encouraging such involvement.

However, your readers may like to know that schools in the Inner London borough of Hackney have taken up structured home-reading schemes in very large numbers. Indeed, a brief preliminary survey carried out last year by PACT (Parents and Children and Teachers) indicated that the majority of primary schools in the area have developed carefully thought-out parental involvement schemes.

a managership of a large British company at the age of 48, his first such position. He has just been "poached" by a foreign company while in his early 50s. At that age we are offering redundancy to our teachers (called early retirement) and the expectancy of promotion at such an age is nil. Surely one of the most frequently required attributes of a headteacher is the ability to manage the personnel of the school, an attribute so often missing because the skills being sought by the appointers are more related to curriculum and other educational skills that can usually be found and "bought in" by the head from the teaching staff or other parts of the service.

Certainly we need educationists as our on-site managers, but far more do we need those with the necessary skills to extract the best from their staffs. These skills are more easily acquired in the daily living at staffroom level and one should expect that the competent appointee in their 40s or 50s would be demonstrating competence more readily than the untried in their 30s.

DAVID BATTYE
Hon Treasurer
Sheffield Association
National Association of School-
masters/Union of Women Teachers

could increase motivation for all, not least for the less academic.

We also see links with innovation in graded assessment and records of achievement, the Oxford Certificate of Educational Attainment (OCEA) (for which Mr Brighouse is an enthusiast) being but one among several important enterprises in this field.

We believe the Council can help to ensure that schools and users of examinations are not confronted with a mass of unknown and unrelated qualifications. We believe it necessary and possible to produce assessment systems which meet national standards, reflect local needs and have a benign influence on the curriculum. A tall order, certainly, but a worthy challenge where we look to Mr Brighouse and many others for a contribution.

I have a suspicion that Mr Brighouse's enthusiasm for OCEA is blinding him to the benefits of our recommended changes to the systems of examining.

PETER DINES
Deputy Chief Executive
Secondary Examinations Council
Newcombe House
43 Notting Hill Gate
London W11

Moreover, we are experiencing a huge and increasing demand from schools for information and INSET on this subject, the pattern of which suggests that these schemes are spreading rapidly across the Inner London Education Authority.

Incidentally, we are hoping shortly to try and gather further systematic information about the take-up and effect of such schemes in IEA schools.

GRAHAM PHILLIMORE
ALICE HITCHING
ALASTAIR KING and
BILL LAAR
on behalf of the PACT Committee
Hackney Teachers' Centre
Digby Road
London E9

Reading purpose

Sir - The recent correspondence about the respective merits of various strategies for teaching reading ignores one important fact. If children have no concepts about the purpose and nature of literacy, then any method which proceeds as if they do courts failure. There is clear evidence that for many children literacy in school is a purposeless activity.

With this in mind a conference Making Literacy Purposeful is being held at Manchester Polytechnic this Easter. We hope the conference will help make teachers more aware of both the problem and some of the answers.

NIOEL HALL
Lecturer in Education Studies
Manchester Polytechnic

Letters for publication should be kept as brief as possible and typed on one side of the paper only. The Editor reserves the right to cut or amend them.

Where the pressure tells

AUSTRALIA

Teachers have learned to cope with pupils' bad behaviour, bickering in the staff-room, and squeezing essay correction between teaching periods. But, according to a new study of teacher attitudes, they are finding it tougher to cope with ever changing curricula, new technology, and community criticism.

The study, which was conducted by a senior researcher at the University of New South Wales, Mr Alan Laughlin, found that the tendency of society to blame schools for young people's problems - including youth unemployment - has put so much extra pressure on teachers that up to 30 per cent now describe their jobs as very stressful.

Mr Laughlin surveyed more than 1,800 teachers from some 150 primary and secondary schools in New South Wales during the course of his study. He found that teachers now have worse psychological health than other high-pressure professions, such as nurses, lawyers, doctors and the clergy.

According to Mr Laughlin, a former teacher, the main reason for the increase in stress was the feeling by many teachers that the community had little respect for their work and tended to blame the profession for a whole host of social problems.

The introduction of new courses, like computer education, multicultural education and sex education, and the increased involvement of teachers in deciding curricula had put the teachers under more pressure than ever before, he said.

Luis Garcia

More sex education urged for teenagers

FINLAND

A Finnish doctor has suggested that schools should respond to the sharp rise in teenage abortions by providing more sex education.

Dr Leena Ruusuvaara, who also called for more birth control clinics designed specifically for teenagers, said that schools should try to meet adolescents' deep-seated need to discuss sex with a respected and disinterested adult.

Between 1970 and 1980 the number of 15 to 19-year-old Finnish girls who had abortions rose from 8.9 to 19.7 per 1,000. And Dr Ruusuvaara has attempted to correlate these figures with family background, education, sexual experience and contraceptive use.

Comparing 201 under-19-year-olds who had abortions at Helsinki University Hospital with a control group of 185 who had not had an abortion, she found that almost half the former, but only a third of the latter, came from broken homes.

On average, the control group's parents were better educated and shared more interests with their children, but each group received little sex education at home and regarded the knowledge gained at school as more useful.

Sexual intercourse had been experienced by 27 per cent of girls in the control group, with the average start-



Schools should try to meet adolescents' deep-seated need to discuss sex with a respected adult.

ing age at exactly 15 - 0.3 years older than the abortion group. Both groups declared themselves equally pleased with the experience and appeared equally inclined to acquire and discard partners.

Among both groups Dr Ruusuvaara was struck by the gulf between knowledge and practice when it came to contraception, due partly to psychological factors such as motivation, responsibility and the quirks of communication between partners.

"The abortion group relied more on condoms than the control group, one third of whom took contraceptive pills," Dr Ruusuvaara observed. "Since the control group was almost as careless about contraception the actual incidence of sexual intercourse partly explained differences in the risk of becoming pregnant."

But the pupils of at least one Helsinki school, Mäkelärintie Upper Secondary, appear to disagree with some of Dr Ruusuvaara's conclusions.

Only three out of eighteen 18 and 19-year-olds who were questioned said that statutory sex education was not good enough (in Finnish comprehensive sex education is taught to pupils

in conjunction with biology). And the only detailed criticism was "we don't talk deeply about these things - we are just fed facts, nothing about human relationships."

Instead they underlined Dr Ruusuvaara's other findings, stressing the need for more communication between parents and children.

They divided more or less equally on whether the break-up of families was a factor encouraging adolescents to take unnecessary risks and whether the abortion rate would be cut if pills and sheaths were more easily available.

Without exception, they considered teenagers were sufficiently acquainted with methods of contraception.

But 15 out of the 18 believed young people used contraceptives carelessly or deliberately took risks. Significantly, two referred to the debilitating role of alcohol, about which the Finns, Swedes and Norwegians are conspicuously self-conscious. Others suggested teenagers failed to understand the serious implications of a conception for their future, or believed the "accident" would not happen to them.

Donald Fields

Travel

SEE SKI

Have an enjoyable skiing holiday but improve your pupils French at the same time by staying in host families. Our ski centre is near Grenoble - families in Meaudre and Villard de Lans. 10 days with British coach (7 nights in family) £185 including full skiing package. Write to: Jeanne, 100000, 644 St. Peter's Road, London W14 9PE. Surname in box 100000.

Taking a primary stand on morals

CANADA

Schools should take a clear stand on moral issues and so offer guidance on them to their pupils.

According to a curriculum guide issued by the Ontario Ministry of Education there are 20 values to which primary schools should pay attention. These include topics such as civi-

lization, cooperation, justice, loyalty, peace and tolerance.

And the guide offers suggestions as to how pupils should be taught to absorb these values.

It adds: "Educators should recognize the broader dimensions of values education and not concentrate only on the narrower field of moral education. While the moral dimension of values education is of great importance, human values comprise aesthetic, cultural, educational, political, spiritual, and economic dimensions as well."

The thorny issue of racism is mentioned only once, in the section on "human feelings". Teaching by precept is suggested, expressing human disapproval, for example, when the teacher hears a student call another a racist name.

Lee Mcken



Macabre by Neil Gaiman

Pastoral PGCE

PETER BROWN

The findings of a survey carried out by the National Association of Pastoral Care (NAPC, March 9) that pastoral care is neglected by teacher trainers prompts me to describe briefly an elective course which forms part of the PGCE course in the University of Nottingham.

The course, "The Young Person in Society", is not specifically about pastoral care systems in schools, but these are discussed as part of a much wider consideration of the problems of the personal development and socialization of young people in present day society.

Broadly, the aims of the course are: to examine how young people take their place as adults in contemporary society; to consider the relationship between education and growing up, particularly during adolescence; to examine the special problems of young people in society; and to consider how an understanding of the process of adolescence and of the place of adolescents in society bears on the teacher's role.

The course is staffed entirely by visitors from the professions related to education, and a number of other people who work with teenagers make themselves available to the personal approaches of students.

Visitors include two social workers, one a specialist in "intermediate treatment", two police officers, one the head of community affairs, the other the head of the drugs squad; two

careers officers, one a specialist in the problems of unemployed teenagers; a comprehensive school teacher who is involved with courses for pupils who will face unemployment; a head-teacher and a deputy head-teacher from two hospital schools; the deputy principal of a community home with education; the director of Alcohol Problems Advisory Service in Nottingham; the director and resources manager of Nottingham Youth Action (which is concerned with disaffected adolescents); two teachers from the Nottingham Language Centre (which is concerned with the linguistic problems of ethnic minority pupils); a school counsellor; a probation officer; three clergymen; and a field officer of Frontier Youth Trust.

As part of the course, each student is required to undertake a long study on some specific aspect of socialization and on that students include in their studies fieldwork in the community. Popular areas for investigation include various aspects of delinquency, adolescent culture, including popular music and teenage magazines, pastoral care in school, ethnic minority pupils, the Church and young people, sexual and personal development in adolescence, addictions to drugs, alcohol and video-games, the education of children in hospital and the problems experienced by pupils at the point of transfer to secondary education.

The course is very popular with students; this year it attracted about one-third of the intake to the PGCE course, and in the students' own evaluation of the PGCE course in 1983, they said of it, "it was excellent", "it should be compulsory for all PGCE students", and "it should form the core of the PGCE course".

Dr Brown is lecturer in education at Nottingham University.

Dear Sir Keith...

NANCY McALLISTER

Dear Sir Keith - I read in a newspaper the other day that you had asked parents to write to you about peace studies in their children's schools. Well, I want you to know that I am grateful for your concern and I take my duties as a mother most conscientiously - so I asked my son, Charles (age 14 and in the third form of our local comprehensive) whether he is being indoctrinated with anti-war propaganda. He told me he had had several lessons in RE about things like "love thy neighbour" and "turn the other cheek" and it all sounded pretty peace-loving to him. But my husband, Geoffrey, says that schools have to teach religious education - by law. Is that true? If it is I'm sure you're putting your mind to getting that law changed.

I thought I should canvass parental opinion more widely than just our household, so I rang my friend Marge who has three children at the local comprehensive. She said she didn't know anything about peace studies, but they are having a lot of practical conflict studies in their home because of the hassle over packed lunches. I don't know if you are aware of it, but school dinners nowadays seem to consist of nothing but chips and baked beans - or just chips. Charles says he thinks they do sausages, but evidently they only do enough for those at the front of the queue and he's never actually had any. So most mothers around us are now making packed lunches of brown bread sandwiches and yoghurt and fresh fruit. But Marge's kids say why can't they have chocolate biscuits and crisps like their friends? Hence, the conflict.

I rang another friend, but she didn't have time to talk because her son is off school with another cold. Her theory is that he keeps getting colds because the school doesn't have coat pegs or lockers and it's very difficult to persuade children to wear coats or mags to school because they don't like carrying them around all day. But personally, I think the colds have more to do with the leaking roofs on two of the classrooms in the old annex which the school told us years ago they were going to close.

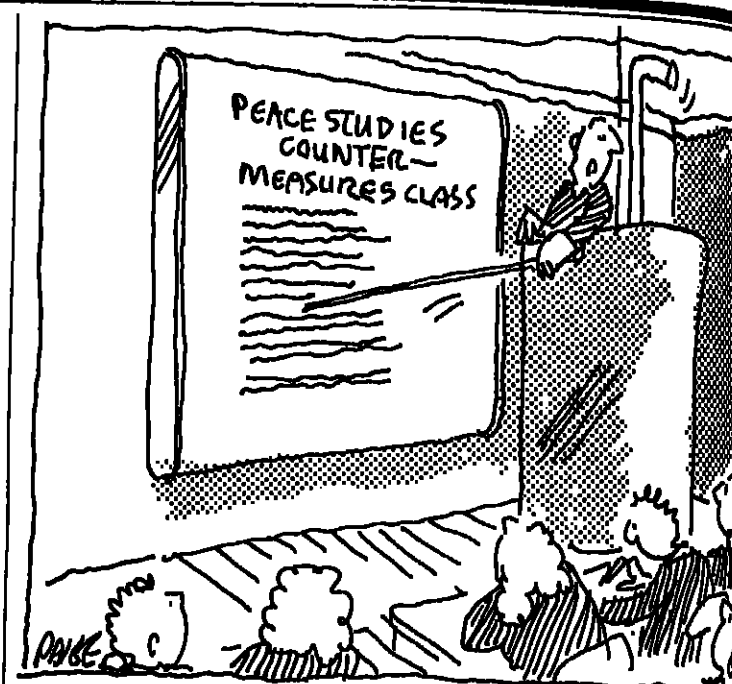


AXEGRINDER

Inspectors and advisers come in various guises. The helpful sort, usually in close contact with the local authority, chalkface, run in-service courses and regularly come into schools to encourage, advise, and for "initiatives" on pre-vocational courses, equal opportunities, whole school policies on co-operative learning, mother tongue teaching, handwriting or whatever. Some dispense patronage. Likely candidates for advancement soon find themselves on management courses, working parties and other fringe activities. One particularly odious local adviser openly declares his preference for "pretty girls and young men with the right ties".

Another style of inspector is like a seed catalogue: full of colourful promises, but when the question of results comes in his ugly head, he never quite comes into full bloom. "Well, perhaps I could squeeze a point 2.2 out of you, but you'd have to release some of your multi-ethnic funding. Oh no, not a hope; you've bled them dry already."

Our "early years" inspector is a different kettle of fish. A large tweedy person with a big silky bow flopping over the ornamental bangle on her lapel, she strikes you as the sort who might breed champion poodles. In the educational sense, she does, for she is devoted to her "wonderful girls", by which, of course, she means the infant and nursery teachers in the authority. "They do need looking after," you know, they've got young ones, but worth their weight in gold. In fact, she is



When I told Geoffrey I was going to write to you, he said that if I wrote to a Cabinet Minister I must not fill my letter with my usual digressions - but it's very difficult because the other parents I spoke to about peace studies all had something else to complain about. Like textbooks. One of my friends - who practically never reads a newspaper - thought I mean "piece" studies and started going on about all the pieces of paper the children bring home instead of proper textbooks. Her daughter lost one of her bits of duplicated paper and was nearly in tears last night because she couldn't do her homework without this vital scrap.

I said I knew just what she meant because when our daughter was in the sixth form she had to share her textbook with two other pupils and I ended up running a nightly textbook taxi service. It got so bad when she was preparing for her A levels that I got a big bag of fivepence pieces and went down to the local post office and photocopied all the pages of the textbooks, she said she just had to have. There I was - in the middle of town on a Saturday morning - openly breaking the law in front of an impressionable teenager.

I've always wondered if all the trouble over textbooks had something to do with the fact that her A level grades were so much lower than the school had led us to expect from her - and not up to the conditional offers she

had had from universities. Still, I'm quite happy on her kibbutz in law. Next day: I couldn't finish this letter yesterday because I had to dash and buy Charles a new pair of shorts. He says it's not his fault - without lockers for their belongings lots of boys lose things.

But he also had some news about peace studies. They have a video at school and yesterday's film was, according to Charles, definitely anti-war. It was all about Sylvester Stallone as an ex-marine who went mad in Vietnam. According to Charles, one of the boys in his class believed every American who fought in Vietnam ended up going mad and came back to their home towns and robbing liquor stores and shooting people - but I'm not clear as to whether video club qualifies as part of the studies curriculum as it's during the break and the pupils pay for the film themselves. And, anyway, from what Charles said, most of the boys in his class about Vietnam came from television films they've seen at home.

I wonder, sir, have you ever thought about investigating the BBC? I mean some of the things they show on the news from the Middle East and Central America are enough to turn my body off war.

Yours sincerely,
Nancy McAllister (Mrs)

blackboard, or mucked out the "no area" after some vigorous paper mèche?

Other inspectors/advisers attempt to make their mark through various ploys. Aspiring teachers dare not refuse pressing invitations to coffee, meetings and working parties, on classroom aesthetics, role modelling, weaving, profiling, the multi-cultural Wendy House and even technology to 8.

But all types find themselves increasingly meeting out less advice and rather more control. Willy-nilly, but they not become important human elements in educational retrenchment. Each time a school is closed or amalgamated, the "advice" of the inspectorate is sought. Even HMI's have their doubts about this aspect of their role. They know they're being used politically and some of them may not like it. They hanker for human contact - would like to be seen as "people" - and as anonymous faces" and resent being given tasks which damage carefully developed "relationships".

But can the essentially authoritarian role of inspectors be disguised? Public life has always been concerned with "keeping the lid on" - and the nineteenth century pioneers were careful to check that the consensus of teachers did not "spill over into social fractiousness" - that would never do. And it is entirely coincidental that one of the few things that seem to be growing in education is Her Majesty's Inspectorate (along with the Margaret Services Commission)? Even week, the pages of the educational press seem to carry ads for yet more specialized HMIs.

Doctors and lawyers don't have HMIs, nor indeed do universities (yet). These people would no doubt feel that they are quite above such scrutiny, perhaps seeing themselves as the dispensers of advice. But polytechnics have them. It's a bit like the old saying: "It's not the size of the man, it's the size of his ego."

A hard Act to follow

A year after the 1981 Education Act came into force, the needs of most of the children it was supposed to help are being submerged under a welter of bureaucracy, says Margaret Peter



It was predictable that the wider intentions of the 1981 Education Act would not be realized. The broader aims of the law were to integrate more children with special educational needs into ordinary schools; to help the estimated 18 per cent of children with mild learning difficulties that are not sufficiently severe to warrant the protection of official statements drawn up by local authorities to specify the remedial or other additional help they should receive.

By allowing the Act to concentrate on time-consuming and costly procedures of assessing and making statements for the estimated 2 per cent of children with severe or complex learning difficulties, and at the same time refusing to give extra money for meeting the law's demands, the Government has virtually ensured the Act's wider intentions go unmet.

Most local education authorities have been willing under the pressure of the Act's bureaucratic demands; taking on new educational psychologists, advisers and administrative staff where they can, stretching personnel to near breaking point where they cannot, conscientiously trying to tackle their new duties. Other I.e.s. are still wondering what kind of creature was let loose among them in April last year, examining it warily from a safe distance and wishing it would go back to the quagmire where - they say - it belongs.

Hereford and Worcester and the London borough of Hounslow are among those I.e.s. which have not yet begun to implement the procedures, although they will do so shortly. Few, if any, are likely to meet this week's deadline for completing statements of needs for children who were already receiving special education treatment when the Act came into force.

Two examples illustrate the extent of the new demands. In the Inner London Education Authority, the number of assessments is expected to double to 1,700 because of the new statutory duty to re-assess children in special provision at 13½ to 14½ years of age. Hertfordshire, with 3,500 statements to prepare for children already in special placements and 531 more for children newly identified so far as requiring statements of their special needs, has been able to complete fewer than 600 to date.

Thus, local authorities vary widely in their response to the 1981 Education Act. On some of its characteristics, however, they all agree. The creature has a voracious appetite for paper in all forms. It takes a long time to go into action and it needs far too many educational psychologists, teachers, administrators and other staff to keep it up to scratch. They also fear it may bite the hands that feed it. As one administrator said recently, "If anyone appeals against our decisions under the Act and finds that we haven't followed the legal procedures to a T, we could fall down like a house of cards."

Despite the pressures of the Act, a few I.e.s. are taking an independent stand. How far, they ask, should the needs of the 2 per cent minority be met at the expense of resources for the wider group of children with special needs?

Arguing for the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number, Oxfordshire has decided on a policy of assessment for all, and statements for none, in its ordinary schools (where the level of support for children with difficulties is unusual, though not invariably, strong). Mr Tim Brighouse, chief education officer, and his staff are determined to spend money on integration rather than "dissipating resources on bureaucracy in order to comply with the Act". They are restricting statements of special needs largely to

children still in special schools. But children with moderate learning difficulties, previously termed ESN(M), who form most of the 2 per cent and who would earlier have gone to special schools or units, are now being integrated into ordinary schools without the protection of statements.

"We do not want, throughout our schools, a growing number of children who have statements, with all the legal implications these entail, while other children with special needs do not," Mr Brighouse explains. "We want to use our resources to ensure maximum integration, multi-professional assessment with parent involvement for every child who needs it and the right of appeal for all of the parents if they do not like the provision being made for their children."

But is Oxfordshire, and any other local authority interpreting the 1981 Act in this way, breaking the law and are they exposing children with serious learning difficulties to the risk of spending

As cuts bite deeper they have a disturbing way of hitting children with learning difficulties

cuts in one or more years' time? Advice on the answer to the first question is still awaited from the Department of Education and Science. The reply to the second will depend considerably on money allocated to local authorities by this government or the next. As cuts bite deeper into education (not to mention the threat of rate-capping) they have a disturbing way of hitting provision for children with learning difficulties in the mainstream: remedial teachers and ancillary staff, for instance. Some I.e.s. also have the uneasy suspicion that the number of children on whom they maintain statements under the Act may in future affect the level of their rate support grant from central government. If so, authorities like Oxfordshire, with a minimum-of-statements policy, will lose out.

In Cleveland, the I.e.s. is trying to find a compromise. It is doing its best to respond to the Act's wider intentions, but not at the risk of leaving any of the 2 per cent exposed. "Many children with moderate learning difficulties go into the mainstream, but we want to ensure that the remedial support plus annual reviews in the ordinary school are safeguarded for them and for the most needy among the 18 per cent too. We are making sure that they are given statements of needs even if this increases the number of statements we make," says Mr Tony Webster, Cleveland's assistant education officer for special education. Other I.e.s. with a similar policy, expect the percentage of children on statements of special needs to double to 4 or 5 per cent.

Where I.e.s. argue against "statementing" children with moderate learning difficulties in ordinary schools, parents need to assess the risks of "buying" integration at the expense of statements protecting the provision made for their children's needs. Yet it is precisely this group - unlike the more organized, informed, articulate parents of children with severe learning difficulties - which is least likely to assert itself and which may need help.

Voluntary organizations like the Children's Legal Centre, the Advisory Centre for Education, and the Centre for Studies on Integration in Education could offer advice and support. But few parents take the initiative, though three self-advocacy groups for 16 to 19 year olds with moderate learning difficulties have been set up experimentally by the Voluntary Council for Handicapped Children.

A national advisory committee for children, with special educational needs is the subject of a DES-funded working party whose report is due out in May. The committee's composition and terms of reference should acknowledge the needs of these children with moderate, and milder, learning difficulties who form the majority of the wider group the Act is intended to serve.

Not that it is only this group of parents who seem slow to use their rights under the Act. Relatively few others have done so to date. Failure to understand the new law, apathy, satisfaction with the status quo or the outspitting approach of some local authorities may all be reasons. Many local authorities, like Derbyshire, have tried nobly to produce comprehensible guides to the Act for parents and letters purged of officialness but, as one assistant education officer admitted recently, "We still have a lot to learn about humanizing our official documents" and "working with parents."

If campaigners like ACE, the CSE and the Children's Legal Centre could join with con-

cerned parents, teachers, school governors and others to see that all children with moderate learning difficulties, like others with special needs, are protected by statements when attending ordinary schools they might also be helping yet more children among the 18 per cent. While the number of statements does not reflect the level of resources available in the ordinary schools, special provision (at whatever level) which is recorded in writing under the Act is likely to be safer from future spending cuts. Once carefully defined in statements these special needs should ensure a solid core of extra staffing and other resources for the minority. It could also, when intelligently organized, bring a spin-off in remedial support for the 18 per cent and encourage more integration to take place.

At the end of the first year of the Act, goodwill and good intentions towards the 18 per cent are undoubtedly there, but the extra staff, the strengthening of other resources and the rethinking of the ordinary school curriculum are lagging behind. While recent increases in support teachers, special needs departments and posts of responsibility in the mainstream, modified curricula and in-service training are all steps in the right direction, their traces on the wastelands of low achievement are still faint. The Inner London Education Authority and Manchester, which began building up support services well before the Act, authorities like Hereford/Worcester and Cheshire which are expanding their peripatetic remedial services and Coventry with its recently developed programme of in-service training and support for teachers in primary schools are more the exception than the rule.

Enthusiasm for integration is far from country-wide. There are imaginative and enterprising responses to integration in individual schools, growing links between ordinary and special schools and a rapid growth of in-service special needs training for teachers in ordinary schools. But too few I.e.s. show signs of long-term, systematic and wide-scale planning to accommodate more pupils in the mainstream (especially disruptive ones). Some authorities have a higher percentage of children in special provision than they did two or three years ago. In the LLEA, for instance, where there has been a slight rise from 2.8 per cent of children in special education in 1980 to 2.9 per cent in 1983, the increase relates to the expansion of special units attached to ordinary schools. The national average is 1.8 per cent.

Reluctance to integrate is not confined to administrators faced with the challenge of dismantling a segregated system developed over more than half a century or to teacher bodies concerned about redeployment or loss of jobs. Parents, too, are divided. The signs indicate that parents of children with marked sensory impairments and of pupils already in their teens are

We still have a lot to learn about humanizing our official documents and working with parents.

more likely to keep to segregated schooling. The head of an Essex school for the physically handicapped recently found himself confronted by agitated parents who feared their children would be transferred to ordinary schools after re-assessment at 13-plus. By contrast, parents of pre-school and young school-age children, especially those with Down's syndrome, are opting for integration and - if they push long and hard enough - are getting it. Groups like Family Focus in Coventry and the newly formed Parents' Campaign for Integrated Education in London reflect the growing trend. Some parents, though, may be thrusting their children into the mainstream without assessing its quality and trying to avoid assessment at all costs on the assumption that incarceration in a special school will inevitably ensue.

One year is too soon to judge the effectiveness of the Act in promoting integration or in helping the 18 per cent - let alone to judge the wisdom of the Oxfordshire interpretation of the law. Given more time, determination and resources, I.e.s. may enable the Act to overcome its handicaps and succeed in harnessing it to serve all children with special educational needs. But progress should not take too long. Enthusiasm for responding to the Act may diminish as new laws, new directives and new priorities arise. Potentially the statute offers a better deal for all children with special needs but - on present reckoning - it is a hard Act to follow.

Margaret Peter is writer of special education forward trends.

Language of punishment

JOHN GAINES

"Every teacher is a teacher of English," is the dictum, but many teachers make the job of teaching English in schools more difficult by imposing extra written work as a form of punishment. I would argue that the widespread practice of setting an essay - little more than lines in modern dress - has a negative effect on the student's development as a language user greater than whatever short-term improvements in behaviour are to be made.

The explanation is not obscure. Current orthodoxy in English teaching suggests that if learning is to be enhanced, children's writing must be done with at least some degree of interest. Phrases like "allowing students to establish links between their experience and the outside world" are used. Even more everyday kinds of writing, it is held, should be seen as meaningful and related to some shareable goal. But when a lad has to fill a sheet of A4 on the subject of why it is not a good idea to be silly in the main corridor when he is in fact wholly convinced that the opposite is the case, then his commitment is going to be less than total and whatever insight he may gain into his stupidity may be very short-lived.

The issue is not so much whether such an approach works but rather how much damage is being done to his willingness to write by an accumulation of these writing tasks. That they do not necessarily take place within the confines of the English classroom is quite irrelevant.

Nothing could be more meaningless than the old business of doing "lines" but at least lines had the advantage of readily being seen to be senseless by the student: in fact this was supposed to be part of the point. The modern "essay" is in a way more deceptive because it is dished out under the guise of purporting to do the offender some good. But the punitive and retributive context in which such work is set, often signified by the teacher's total lack of interest in the end result (I have seen colleagues tear them up and throw them unread into the waste-paper in the presence of the authors) is hardly the right spirit in which to write.

You don't have to be a Pavlovian to see that under such conditions writing can only too easily become equated with the tedious and the meaningless.



AXEGRINDER

This is why it is a matter of concern to the English teacher. Educationists sometimes talk as if there was a split between on one hand the student's behaviour and on the other the rest of his learning. This dichotomy is at best a theoretical construct. When he sits down to some proper writing in English or for that matter in any other subject, his involvement and therefore his attainment is going to be determined by the rest of the writing he's done at school and that of course includes essays set as punishment. From an organizational point of view, it would be nice if people were more discriminating in their reactions, but they aren't.

The student who incurs retributive written work is often the one who also has problems putting pen to paper. Remembering that there is a connection between behaviour and learning, it will be seen that the use of the essay as punishment is precisely what such a student doesn't need. It reinforces negative feelings towards extended writing, associates it with tortuous effort, and erodes the chance of motivating him.

So what's to be dished out instead? Sums? French? Irregular verbs? The nicknames of Haydn symphonies to be learnt by heart? You can just hear the howls of protest from the departments concerned. Maybe the whole idea of imposing extra work as a sanction ought to be reconsidered because of its alienating effect. Failing that, if you must employ it, remember that it's too often left to the English department to pick up the pieces afterwards.

John Gaines is an unemployed teacher of English.

FEATURES

London's pride

Holland Park school opened 25 years ago, as one of London's enormous showpiece comprehensives. It had excellent new buildings on an almost rural site bordering the park. Its catchment covered an enormous social range, and included famous Labour politicians, such as the then Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who sent their children to the school and increased its visibility and fame.

By the late 1960s, the fame was turning to notoriety. The school had started with full grammar school trappings and a rigid banding system, which did nothing to overcome social divisions and aggro. High staff turnover was a real problem (as in all city schools at that time), and the general turmoil was intensified by late 1960s radical chic, enthusiastically adopted by bright Holland Park students.

The school settled down in the 1970s, helped by staff stability and - according to teachers who were there - by the introduction of a strong policy of mixed ability teaching. The curriculum and organization stayed pretty conventional, with 14 subject departments, and not much communication between them.

At the fourth year stage, students chose from the usual wide range of options. There was a compulsory core of English, mathematics, science and social education. But it was easy for students to end up with a very unbalanced diet, and whole areas of the curriculum left out.

The option system helped to reinforce sexist divisions - boys in physics, girls in biology. It made it easier for subject departments covertly to exclude students. Even in the core subjects, so a science teacher said: "We'd tell the volunteers: 'follow the recipe and you'll get your exams.' Then we'd worry about the others as discipline problems, rather than worrying what they were getting out of the course."

Then, three years ago, the school faced amalgamation with two single-sex schools on the other side of the social tracks, whose rolls were steadily dwindling - Ladbroke girls' and Isaac Newton boys'. The schools were lucky - appeals against the merger succeeded in delaying it.

The delay gave an extra year for the staffs to get together and plan the new school. When every teacher had to reapply for jobs in the new school, radical change was possible. There were endless meetings. Teachers of creative arts in the three schools settled down to planning based on the Guilbenkian report, maths teachers had Cockcroft to focus their discussions.

And the general bitterness caused by all amalgamations was slightly lessened: "We got to know each other well enough to minimize bad feelings about competing for each other's jobs, and started to blame the employers, rather than each other, for difficulties."

They ended with a totally new organization. Instead of subject departments, teachers were grouped into three faculties. One included craft, design and technology, maths, science, and bits of home economics. Another took in English, languages and humanities. A smaller faculty covered creative arts and physical education. All

students were to take courses in all three faculties until the age of 16. "I started by proposing about eight faculties" said the head, Dr Derek Rushworth. "But people said that was neither one thing or the other."

There was also a big Pastoral and Learning Support Service, with wide-ranging responsibilities. As well as the normal pastoral jobs, and responsibility for pupils with learning or other difficulties, they were in charge of a "pastoral curriculum", including careers, computer awareness, study skills, health and social education (taught mainly by tutors in a weekly one hour period of tutor time).

The amalgamation happened last September, and went fairly smoothly. (The new school has 1,600 pupils.) Now the teachers are working flat-out on the curriculum development involved in the new system. People are concerned about the dangers of burn-out: "I'm worried that people will get very tired and irritable," said Dr Rushworth. But already, the senior teachers see considerable benefits. On the pastoral side, tutors who used to have to deal with unteachable subject departments now deal through the year coordinators in the three faculties.

Within the faculties, there has been an enormous amount of cross disciplinary discussion about curriculum and teaching methods. In the time set aside for school based in-service training, teachers have been introducing others to their disciplines.

"It makes us much more accountable," said Brian Oppenheim, a design technologist and deputy head of the CDTMS faculty. Teachers, who used to shelter behind their specialisms now have to explain what they do and why. "We're in a better position to make real improvements, rather than fiddle about with minor changes in one subject," said Oppenheim.

Maths teachers in the faculty are planning extensions of their materials that can be used in CDT and science work, and promote practical use of maths. Chemists, technologists and mathematicians are becoming aware of the different ways they use ideas about ratio - which may help to clarify the concept for students.

Interdisciplinary team teaching is beginning to develop in some areas. An integrated humanities course is being developed for the first three years, which may later extend up the school and include

some English. There is a new integrated first year course in music, dance and drama.

At the fourth year stage, the option system within faculties has dramatically altered take-up in some subjects. Instead of 90 students taking CDT, the whole year group of 270 is now doing it. Last year 19 fourth years chose to do music, this year 94 did.

"We've done more talking in the past six months than we had in the last 12 years," says Henry Smith, head of the CDTMS faculty. Senior teachers are beginning to come in and observe each others' teaching, with an immediate eye to sexist bias but with obvious potential for other improvements.

Students have apparently reacted well to the narrowing of option choices. There have been complaints from students that there are no computer studies before the sixth form. (Instead, every student will have seven hours a year for five years of a flexible computer awareness course, that will be able to change with the rapid developments in new technology much more easily than the more rigid exam syllabuses. Computers are also beginning to be used across the curriculum, in maths, science, CDT, English, geography and music.)

Remarkably few of this year's fourth years have wanted to change their choices. "Under the old system, several students came back after a few weeks saying the course wasn't what they expected, and they wanted to change," said Sheila Madgwick, one of the deputy heads. "Then they often couldn't get onto the courses they wanted. This year we've had very few requests for changes."

"It's a balancing of freedoms - we've sacrificed freedom to choose at 14 for more freedom of choice later on," said Henry Smith. "No pupil's future chances will be ruined by mistaken opting out of important areas of learning," says the booklet on fourth year choices.

Dr Rushworth believes that standards and the quality of teaching improve when a subject becomes compulsory. He says that under the old system, results were better in the core subjects. "If you make staff teach everyone for five years, they jolly well have to learn how to do it."

Senior teachers at Holland Park are dead against the moves to make the 14 to 16 curriculum more vocational. They do link with the local FE college to provide BEC and City and Guilds courses for fifth years. But they were happy to abandon things like computer studies and business studies. "We reject anything that forces students into narrow options at the age of 14," said Sheila Madgwick.

Holland Park school, once London's showpiece comprehensive, was commended in last week's Hargreaves report for its approach to the common curriculum. As Virginia Makins reports, it has deliberately avoided making its fourth and fifth years more vocational and by limiting option choices it has dramatically increased the numbers taking subjects like music



some English. There is a new integrated first year course in music, dance and drama.

At the fourth year stage, the option system within faculties has dramatically altered take-up in some subjects. Instead of 90 students taking CDT, the whole year group of 270 is now doing it. Last year 19 fourth years chose to do music, this year 94 did.

"We've done more talking in the past six months than we had in the last 12 years," says Henry Smith, head of the CDTMS faculty. Senior teachers are beginning to come in and observe each others' teaching, with an immediate eye to sexist bias but with obvious potential for other improvements.

Students have apparently reacted well to the narrowing of option choices. There have been complaints from students that there are no computer studies before the sixth form. (Instead, every student will have seven hours a year for five years of a flexible computer awareness course, that will be able to change with the rapid developments in new technology much more easily than the more rigid exam syllabuses. Computers are also beginning to be used across the curriculum, in maths, science, CDT, English, geography and music.)

Remarkably few of this year's fourth years have wanted to change their choices. "Under the old system, several students came back after a few weeks saying the course wasn't what they expected, and they wanted to change," said Sheila Madgwick, one of the deputy heads. "Then they often couldn't get onto the courses they wanted. This year we've had very few requests for changes."

"It's a balancing of freedoms - we've sacrificed freedom to choose at 14 for more freedom of choice later on," said Henry Smith. "No pupil's future chances will be ruined by mistaken opting out of important areas of learning," says the booklet on fourth year choices.

Dr Rushworth believes that standards and the quality of teaching improve when a subject becomes compulsory. He says that under the old system, results were better in the core subjects. "If you make staff teach everyone for five years, they jolly well have to learn how to do it."

Senior teachers at Holland Park are dead against the moves to make the 14 to 16 curriculum more vocational. They do link with the local FE college to provide BEC and City and Guilds courses for fifth years. But they were happy to abandon things like computer studies and business studies. "We reject anything that forces students into narrow options at the age of 14," said Sheila Madgwick.

The Holland Park scheme is much too new to begin to assess results. It will be particularly interesting to see how well the new mix suits and motivates the less academic students. But it is already clear that they have invented a structure that should promote continuing development and evaluation, and that will make it easier to see

the benefits of the new system. It is a bold experiment, and one that will be watched with interest by other schools.

The choice between the modular curriculum and the traditional one is entirely free for all pupils, though it is put in rather loaded terms. Third years were told last year they could opt for the "standard curriculum" or "the technically and vocationally biased curriculum which is sup-



FOURTH YEAR OPTIONS:

Faculty of GDT, science and mathematics
Every student does:
Science (General science, leading to a choice of specialist science courses towards the end of the fourth year).
Mathematics (including computing).
CDT (choice between four options with different emphases: technology and electronics, graphic design, craft).
Various courses include bits of the old home economics syllabus, under headings like "food science" and "fabric science".

Faculty of Creative Arts and PE
Students choose two courses from:
Music
Physical Education (including dance)
Theatre Arts
Visual Arts (including textiles and photography)

Faculty of Languages and Humanities
All students do English (including literature) and two from:
French
Spanish
German
Arabic
Geography
History
Social Studies
Media Studies

All faculties keep students in mixed ability groups for as long as possible, and try to delay choices between GCE and CSE exams. The "pastoral curriculum" covers careers, social and health education, computer awareness, study skills, and continues through the fourth and fifth years, leading to a vocational curriculum.

The choice between the modular curriculum and the traditional one is entirely free for all pupils, though it is put in rather loaded terms. Third years were told last year they could opt for the "standard curriculum" or "the technically and vocationally biased curriculum which is sup-

ported by the Government, CBI, TUC and Manpower Services Commission."

In retrospect, Gareth Newman admits this was "going over the top a bit" though as he points out, when the options booklet was drawn up there was no certainty that even a single pupil would opt for the modular approach. In the event, his bold prediction to the MSC that "80 per cent might not be too high an estimate" turned out to be remarkably accurate.

Clwyd's TVEI showcase school, on the other hand, has gone some way already towards the half termly units and active learning styles proposed by Hargreaves. Bob Doe and Mark Jackson report from the North Wales comprehensive where this year 80 per cent of the fourth form opted for a series of nine-week practical and technical modules instead of the traditional curriculum.

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative came as a Godsend to the Abergel comprehensive, Emrys ap Iwan. Not so much for the money, though that is as welcome in low-spending Clwyd as anywhere, but because it provided the convincing reason for radical change.

The change is not simply in organization and content but in the whole approach to learning. The objectives happen to coincide with those of the TVEI, but they go a long way beyond it; the Government programme and its glittering resources are being used to persuade parents, pupils and many of the schools' staff to join in a daring pedagogic leap that is more to do with the philosophy of comprehensive education than the supply of vocational skills.

Before the TVEI had even been heard of the school's planning committee had unanimously agreed that too many pupils were following irrelevant courses, entering for inappropriate exams and being ill-prepared either for working life or continuing education.

After a merger between a grammar and secondary modern, the school became a comprehensive in the late sixties, though for much of the decade that followed there were few signs of that. Even RE was taught in streamed groups, and it is said, some of the ex-grammar school teachers openly boasted of never setting foot inside the part of the building that was the former secondary modern.

Moves towards a more common approach were helped in recent years by the creation in Wales of several common syllabuses for O level and CSE, but in 1982 at Emrys ap Iwan, a radical change was proposed in the curriculum of 14 to 16-year-olds.

Its main purpose was to give pupils in this age group a greater sense of involvement in what they were learning; an experiential, "learning by doing" approach which put greater responsibility onto the pupil for what he or she learnt.

"Option systems are too often the result of political negotiations between teachers," says Gareth Newman, the headmaster. Instead of meeting the needs and interests of teachers, the curriculum should try to respond to pupils' wishes. And thus was the new modular curriculum born, with the Manpower Services Commission coming along in the nick of time with £60,000 to enable it to thrive.

The exam results and reactions of pupils in previous years made it clear that, for many in Abergel, 14 was too early to make irrevocable option choices. Many were embarking on two year courses in which they quickly became disillusioned and often asked to change after about six weeks. When forced to continue, as by then change was usually out of the question, many virtually gave up, did not bother to take the exam and seemed to get little out of the course.

Under the modular scheme pioneered by the fourth year last September, pupils can choose two optional courses every nine weeks - a total of 8 modules a year - from a list of 19 courses. These modules account for a third of the timetable, the rest being taken up with compulsory core of English, maths, a humanities subject (history, geography, or understanding industrial society) a science and a subject from the design and technology faculty (which includes music and home economics).

The modules offered included the obviously technical and vocational ones of business studies; computing; microelectronics; information systems; management studies; practical office skills; robotics; technical graphic art; typewriting and word processing.

But fourth-formers could also opt for nine week courses in conversational French, Spanish or Welsh; electronic music; leisure; mass media and photography.

The core is fitted into 23 lessons a week, leaving 12 periods - four full afternoons - to be split between two modules. An alternative traditional options scheme is offered for those pupils who do not wish to take the modular approach. This enables those who wish to study one or two foreign languages, and extra science or humanities subjects.

The choice between the modular curriculum and the traditional one is entirely free for all pupils, though it is put in rather loaded terms. Third years were told last year they could opt for the "standard curriculum" or "the technically and vocationally biased curriculum which is sup-

ported by the Government, CBI, TUC and Manpower Services Commission."

In retrospect, Gareth Newman admits this was "going over the top a bit" though as he points out, when the options booklet was drawn up there was no certainty that even a single pupil would opt for the modular approach. In the event, his bold prediction to the MSC that "80 per cent might not be too high an estimate" turned out to be remarkably accurate.

Of the 242 going into the fourth year, 201 opted for the nine-week TVEI options and 41 for the conventional academic scheme. Though these proportions may be remarkably close to the 20 per cent grammar school, 80 per cent secondary modern split, Gareth Newman says the division is not along ability lines. Several low ability pupils insisted on conventional options against the advice of the school, many of the ablest opted for the modular courses, though a number of the brighter girls had clearly taken the traditional route for language courses.

Clearly, most parents and pupils are keen on the new technology bias. However, Barry and Jenny Davies, who both teach geography in the school, were relieved when their son Mark decided not to join other high fliers on the modular courses. They accept that there is a need to provide something of this sort for the less able, but they are deeply sceptical about the claim that it can be used to teach to the highest levels and they do not want their son to be a guinea pig. Mr Newman points out ruefully that seven of the youngsters who have opted for the traditional curriculum are the offspring of teachers.

The core enables all pupils to take up to six CSEs or O levels and though the modules have deliberately tried to get away from the exam-bound approach, they do not preclude pupils from adding to these qualifications. In some subjects, modules at successive levels will provide pupils with the basis for O levels, CSEs, RSA or City and Guilds qualifications.

One fourth former, Kate Espley, used this as the basis of a deal with her solicitor father who wanted her to take the academic course. After weeks of argument he agreed to let her follow the modular course on condition she ups her O level entry to six subjects.

Others have also decided to go for more O levels than they would otherwise have tried. Gary Burton, a Welsh-speaking 15 year old who wants to be a TV cameraman, says that the traditional lessons were so boring that he would not have bothered with the exams.

Some who have turned down the modular courses have done so reluctantly. Martin Howarth regretted not being able to use the new system to get the three sciences he needs for medicine. Dafydd Richards, however, opted for traditional studies but would now switch to the modular courses if that were allowed.

Several pupils said the best thing about the new way of learning was the changed relationship with the staff. "They don't have to shout at us anymore because they're not having to make us listen, we're finding out what we need to know and asking them to tell us." Smaller learning groups meant they were getting to know their teachers. "They're not all that bad, really," said one.

What the TVEI allowed Emrys ap Iwan to do was to provide the electronics laboratories, computer suites, with over 60 BBC micros, and the plushest of office furnishings for the vocational

modules. The modules offered included the obviously technical and vocational ones of business studies; computing; microelectronics; information systems; management studies; practical office skills; robotics; technical graphic art; typewriting and word processing.

But fourth-formers could also opt for nine week courses in conversational French, Spanish or Welsh; electronic music; leisure; mass media and photography.

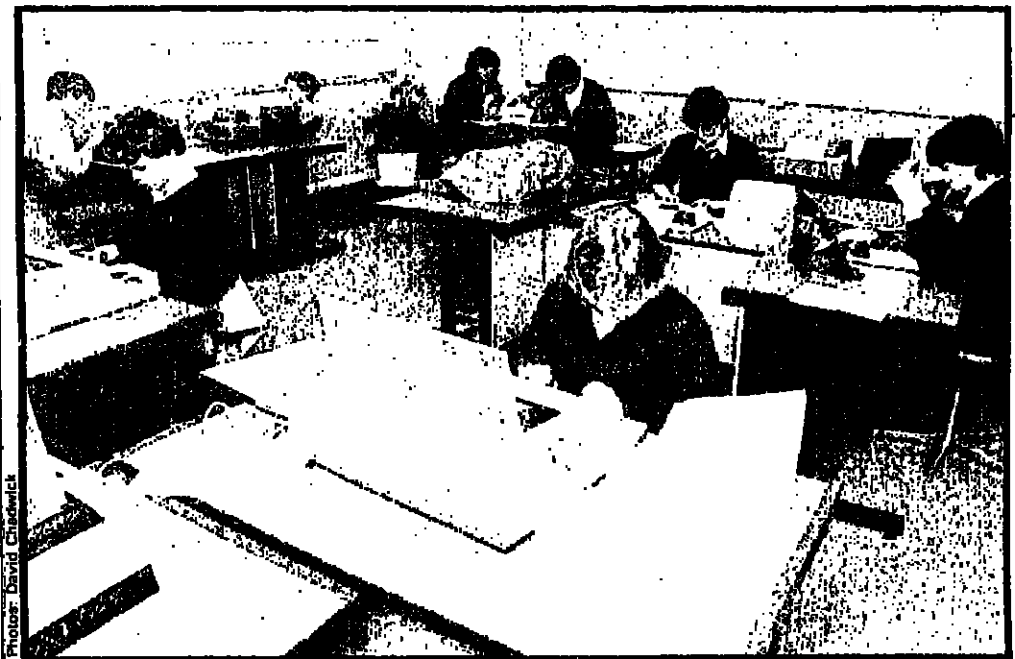
The core is fitted into 23 lessons a week, leaving 12 periods - four full afternoons - to be split between two modules. An alternative traditional options scheme is offered for those pupils who do not wish to take the modular approach. This enables those who wish to study one or two foreign languages, and extra science or humanities subjects.

The choice between the modular curriculum and the traditional one is entirely free for all pupils, though it is put in rather loaded terms. Third years were told last year they could opt for the "standard curriculum" or "the technically and vocationally biased curriculum which is sup-

ported by the Government, CBI, TUC and Manpower Services Commission."

FEATURES

Clwyd's joy



al courses provided in the school's old RSLA block erected in the seventies.

The MSC money also means a maximum of 20 pupils to a class. Computer and electronics courses are so oversubscribed that "twilight" courses are being run after hours to meet the demand. A few girls take microelectronics and large numbers of boys have opted for typing and some for word processing. Several of the boys attributed this interest to the connection between keyboard skills and computing. Some clearly appreciated the opportunity for practical and useful learning though few seemed to look on any of these courses as training for any particular job.

The practical language courses have proved to be remarkably popular as well, given that many pupils are only too ready to drop languages altogether at 14. Take up on the second level courses and the first level courses offered the second time round is high, the word obviously having got round on the pupil grapevine that they are a good thing. Experiential learning here means not only practical communication but arranging their own trips abroad.

Every pupil has to do the module on interviewing techniques and interpersonal skills and so far no module has failed to attract enough takers. Mounting this variety of courses has meant harnessing the enthusiasm and skills of staff who are often operating outside their formal subject area. Electronic music, for instance, is taught by the head of history, an RE teacher is responsible for media studies.

"The range of talents of teachers is way above what the curriculum can contain," says Gareth Newman. "I reject totally the notion that teachers cannot manage a broader curriculum."

Every module has to be planned and thought out with a complete scheme of work acceptable to a validating group or panel that includes outsiders. Mass media, for instance, has staff from nearby Harlech TV on its panel. A local business gives realistic, out-of-school, practice job interviews to pupils. Evaluation reports, based both on the teachers' impressions and feedback from pupils are completed on every module every nine weeks.

But, to some extent, these are less necessary with the modular approach than with normal options. Gareth Newman says teachers' unsuccessful practices cannot survive the exercise of market forces every nine weeks when pupils can vote with their feet.

This year's fourth seemed to be responding to it as well, though it seems it took them a while to get the message: several teachers told me the story of pupils' first encounter with the electronics labs with their ribbed rubber mats protecting the bench tops from hot solder. "These are no good... can't write on these," they are alleged to have remarked.

Five weeks into the level one electronics module, they are building their own small electronic organ. "It's important to give them early success as well as a good foundation," says Gareth Newman, the teacher in charge of electronics. "It's good to see them thinking they're going to

build a computer in the first term but equally it's no good if the first lesson is just chalk and talk."

The aim with these first level courses was to give experience of handling the technology and put over basic ideas like the importance of every soldered connection being a good one. "It gives them a taste - an entry to hobby electronics." And short though the nine-week, 18-hour courses might be, the fact that time was short made pupils work at quite a pace.

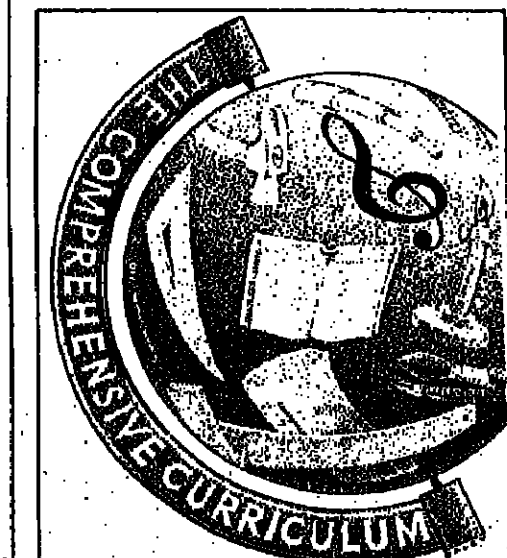
But this sort of active, negotiated learning represents only a third of the curriculum and then only in the fourth year. Gareth Newman would like to see it spread across into the core and further down the school.

The modular approach, too, might be used to provide a broad core curriculum in units smaller than a sixteen-plus worth in order that, say, biologists do some physics.

Some teachers have clearly taken to this approach though in some cases not without a great deal of mental turmoil. "I've had teachers in tears," one deputy head told me.

Alun Owen, the former head of English relinquished his department in order to take on teaching word processing, though he still teaches English.

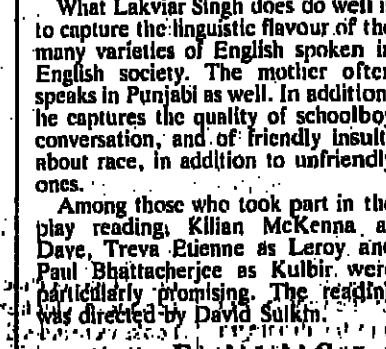
But not all teachers are as keen. Some teachers at Emrys ap Iwan, it seems, are less than enchanted with what the modular, negotiated, experiential approach could mean to the way they are used to teaching their mainstream subject.



These two articles are the latest in an occasional series looking at the various ways schools have responded to the demands of the 11 to 16 comprehensive curriculum. The TES would like to hear from any school which feels it has a particularly interesting, novel or successful approach. Please write to the Features Editor, The TES, Priory House, St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BT.

Next week: putting the modular curriculum into practice.

**Writer and children's
illustrator Elsa Porath**



Unicef de Souza

be Sheila Allen, Ronald Eyrre and Robert Hewison. Contributions are also expected from Guy Woolfenden, Michael Palin, Roger Rees, Barbara Calster, senior lecturer in movement at the Central School of Speech and Drama and other professionals.

ARTS

Make or break

41-48



Pursuing a regular audience

Blandford notes

Activities have been designed to cater not only for existing amateur musicians in the area, but also to attract as many people as possible who might previously not have considered making music a possibility. School

Andrew Peggle

Next week

**Henry Meyric Hughes on
State arts patronage; John
Miller on Sir John Gielgud;
Christopher Price reviews
*Corporate Crime in the
Pharmaceutical Industry*.**

Up theirs

Hugh David

Hot spot

Marion Glastonbury

Unthinkful

As soon as movement is organized with interpretative intent it stops being sport and becomes dance, and one of the delights of this show was to see finite physical skills being put to such

Long live the work ethic

Is conscious of its responsibilities? Are they equally wrong? By no means. The first is an offence against the

Out of awe

Elizabeth Henry

BOOKS

Primary Language Course



For a full colour brochure and Special Evaluation Pack (£8.95) write to Rosalind Horton at the address below.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, England

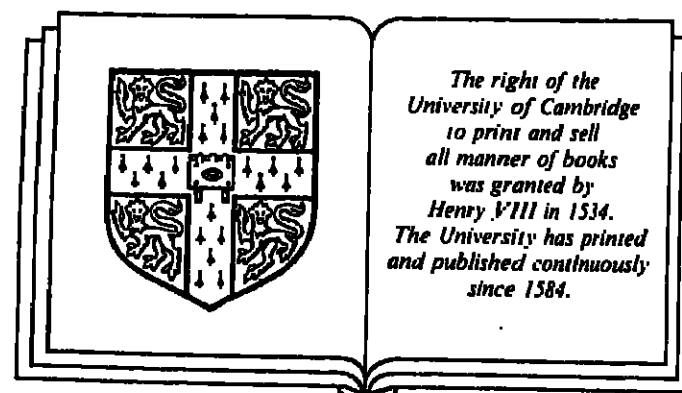
ZEBRAS

ARE BECOMING TEACHERS' PETS

Introduce your class to Zebras and you'll find they will become everyone's pets.



Walker Books Limited, 2nd Floor, 184/192 Drummond Street, London NW1 3HP



The right of the University of Cambridge to print and sell all manner of books was granted by Henry VIII in 1534. The University has printed and published continuously since 1584.



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

400 Years of Printing and Publishing by the Oldest Press in 1584-1984

Cambridge Educational 5 years old are maintaining

Cambridge Micro Software 1 year old a great tradition



Primary Language Development and Reading

Primary Language Course

An integrated course in 4 levels.
Althea, Barbara Benson, Charles Cuff and David Taylor
★ Talking and Listening ★ Writing ★ Word Play ★ Study Skills
Levels 1 and 2 available.
Special Evaluation Pack

£5.95

Cambridge Dinosaur

Information books for 8 to 10 year olds.
★ How a Zoo Works ★ The Police at Work ★ Making a Newspaper ★ The Universe
★ Behind the Scenes - At the Football Match ★ At the Horse Show ★ At the Athletics Meeting ★ At the Rock Concert

Natural History Series

Very simple books on different habitats.
★ Island Homes ★ Desert Homes ★ Polar Homes

Wingate Series

Information books for 9 to 13 year olds.
Households through the Ages
Life in an Edwardian Country Household

I Like that Stuff

Edited by Morag Styles

A multi-cultural poetry anthology for primary school children, with an introduction by Edward Karmali Brailwaite
Hc £3.95 net
Pb £1.75

Playmakers

Sheila Lane and Marion Kemp

Three more in this popular series which provides a structured approach to drama.
★ Carnival Time ★ Travellers' Tales ★ Explorers' Stories
£1.05 each

Mathematics

IMP

Infant Mathematics Project

Jean Clark, Alice Dickson, Roy Edwards, Barbara Hewitt and Barbara White

Unit 1 available - Teacher's Booklets, Children's Workbooks, Rhymes Pack and Games Pack (both full colour)
Sample Pack

£1.95

Pointers

Planning Mathematics for Infants
The School Mathematics Project

About £2.90

A Way with Maths

Nigel Langdon and Charles Snape

Entertaining mathematical investigations for children aged 10 and above
Hc: about £4.15
Pb: about £2.25

Science

Exploring

Primary Science 7-11

Christine Brown, Christopher Brown, Roy Edwards, Tony Roberts and Beverley Young
Unit 3 available mid 1984.
Evaluation Pack

About £1.50

Natural Links

British Museum (Natural History)

A lively introduction to ecology, with cards, posters and a Teacher's Book
Material also available in book form

About £14.00

About £2.80

Music

Music in the Making

Christopher Denman

Ten scenarios based on ingenious graphic scores that will promote lively and practical music-making with 10 to 12 year-olds

About £1.50

Secondary Modern Languages

AWARENESS OF LANGUAGE

A bridge series for use in language teaching - mother tongue and foreign

Awareness of Language: an introduction

Eric Hawkins

For teachers

Paperback £4.50

Cassette for Awareness of Language: an introduction
About £3.00 + VAT in UK

How Language Works

Barry Jones

£1.20

French

Salut! 1

L.T.E.

The first stage of a well-tested beginners' course for the first three years of secondary school

Pupil's book

Worksheets: Set of 72 masters

Teacher's book

Set of 8 cassette

£3.90

£15.00

About £5.50

About £35.00 + VAT in UK

COMMUNICATION IN FRENCH

Series editor: Brian Page

An exciting and innovative course concentrating on how to listen and read

Level 4/5:

Messages (Emphasis - Reading)

Alan Moys and Brian Page

£1.50

Level 4/5:

Paroles (Emphasis - Listening/Speaking)

Brian Page

£1.50

Cassette £2.00 + VAT in UK

Points de départ

Everyday situations for French role-play

Tom Swallow

Cassette £2.00 + VAT

A French Workbook for First Examinations

Tom Swallow

Shows CSE and O-level candidates how to tackle reading comprehension, listening comprehension, letter writing and picture sequence essays

Cassette £2.00 + VAT

COURS DE FRANÇAIS CONTEMPORAIN

Niveau d'apprentissage

Anny King and Tim Parke

For students in Higher Education

Set of two cassettes about £15.00 + VAT

About £1.50

Maupassant - Contes

A new selection

Nicholas Jotcham

About £1.50

German

A German Workbook for First Examinations

Ian MacDonald

Reading comprehension, listening comprehension, letter writing and picture sequence essays for CSE and O-level candidates

Cassette £2.00 + VAT

Mathematics

SMP 11-16

The School Mathematics Project

Levels 3 and 4 of this already widely acclaimed course for the ability range

Levels 1-4 Inspection pack

Level 3 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

Level 4 (a, b and c) Reference pack

A Geography of Scotland

H. D. Black

£2.95

Worked Exercises in Human Geography

David Eastwood, John Coward, John Pollard, Michael Poole and Christopher Edwards

£2.25

Worked Exercises in Physical Geography

Bill Carter, David Eastwood, Peter Wilson, Michael Tullett and David Rogers

About £2.25

Fieldwork in Geography

Janet Boyce and Jane Ferretti

Fourteen topics show how fieldwork can be based around a particular geographical concept or location

About £2.25

History

United Kingdom

John Wilkes

A social and economic history of Britain from about 1780 to the present day for CSE and O-level

£4.50

The Twentieth Century

Trevor Cairns

A stimulating and concise appraisal of events in the twentieth century (in the popular Cambridge Introduction to the History of Mankind series)

£3.95

Israel and the Arabs

G. B. Regan

A clear introductory topic book for CSE and O-level students

About £2.25

H.M.S. Warrior (1860)

Walter Brownlee

The story of Britain's first iron-clad warship

About £2.25

Social Studies

MODERN WORLD ISSUES

A rich source of information on topics of major contemporary significance

The Arms Race Society and the New Technology

John Turner

Human Rights

David Selby

Each £2.50

English

ACT NOW

Easy on the Radio

Andrew Bethell

Fans

Mike English

Each play £1.35

STORYTRAILS

Allen Sharp

More 'choose your own plot' stories.

★ The Sicilian Contract ★ Conspiracy of Blood ★

Return of the Undead ★ The Unsolved Case of Sherlock Holmes

£1.10 each

SHAKESPEARE ON STAGE

David Male

Concentrates on the plays as drama and in performance

Macbeth

The Winter's Tale

Each about £1.50

Music

CAMBRIDGE ASSIGNMENTS IN MUSIC

General Musicianship

Roy Bennett

£1.95

Cassette £2.25 + VAT in UK

Living School Music

William Salaman

Practical help in creating an environment in the school in which music can flourish

Hc £2.25 net

Pb £3.95 net

Physical Sciences

LIVING WITH SCIENCE

Series editor: John Bowers

Science for everyday living outside school

★ Heating and Lighting a Home ★ Health and Hygiene ★ Photography ★ Fibres and Fabrics ★ Modern Materials

Each about £2.50

Biology

Biology - A course to 16+

Geoff Jones and Mary Jones

About £3.95

CAMBRIDGE SOCIAL BIOLOGY TOPICS

Series editors: Dr S. Tyrell Smith and Alan Cornwell

For students of A-level biology or applied sciences

The Food Resources of Man

The Origins of Mankind

Each £2.50

Biological Science Book 1: Organisms, Energy and Environment Biological Science Book 2: Systems, Maintenance and Change

Nigel Green, Wilf Stout and Denis Taylor

Editor: Roland Soper

A thoroughly up-to-date and comprehensive account of the biological information needed by advanced level students

Each about £10.00

ABAL

The Advanced Biology Alternative Learning Project

Project Team directed by D. P. Marshall (ILEA Inspectorate)

Unit 4: Continuity of Life

Unit 5: Exchange and Transport

Teacher's Guide for Units 1-5

Each about £3.25

About £5.50

Urban Ecology

Martin Collins

A book for teachers which uses urban resources

About £5.95

Classics

Cambridge Latin Course

Cambridge School Classics Project

Unit IIIA

Unit IIIB Language Information

Teacher's Handbook for Units IIIA and IIIB

£2.60

£1.00

About £2.95

Cambridge Classical Filmstrips

2 Roman Britain

About £5.25 + VAT in UK

Classical Studies 13-16

Cambridge School Classics Project

Book 2 How the Greeks and Romans Made Cloth

Pupils' book about £3.50

Teacher's book about £2.00

</

BOOKS

Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?

Anne Corbett on French children's books

The controversy over William Golding's Nobel prize for literature is as nothing compared with the debate in France over a French-Swiss-American condition which has won the top graphic art prize for this year's Bologna Fair. It is a retelling of Little Red Riding Hood, part of a series under the aegis of the well known illustrator Etienne Delessert: the French publisher is Grasset.

The idea of the series is to use modern high quality illustration and lay out to bring a new impact to fairy stories. Some, like *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge* are illustrated by photographers. In this case Sarah Moon, the well known English photographer living in France, has chosen classic murder film style — night time urban squalor, the sudden light of a car which catches a face in its beam. A little girl, Red Riding Hood.

Trusting she tells the driver where her granny lives, and true to the familiar tale, forgets all about him distracted by the pleasure of picking the sticky buds off the horse chestnuts she passes. Even the car outside her grandmother's does not alert her. She walks in off the cobbled street into the two up-two down. We next see her in vest and pants pulling off her socks, obeying the voice which has told her to get into bed. Then a picture of shadows. The final shot: the empty rumpled bed.

There is a great following in France for the Bruno Bettelheim theory that children have always projected their unconscious into their reading, and that the terror that may imply is an inevitable part of the passage into a more ordered adult world. And anyway the words of the story are the familiar ones. And there is nothing new in the photos — except the context. But it is of course that which makes the difference: the reversal of the

convention that we work from the real to the imaginary. This time we are having to force our maybe lazy imaginations to come to terms with the real. I shall not now ever be able to think of Red Riding Hood without giving her the face of Nathalie, the grand daughter of the woman who runs the local laundry. It is obvious I am ill at ease with the book.

Geneviève Brisac, the new editor of the influential *La Revue des Livres Pour Enfants*, put it in a slightly different perspective in giving me a run down on the interesting children's publishing ventures of the year in France, and picking the Grasset series out straight away. She is wholly in favour of the general principle of looking at old ideas with fresh eyes. It is a series, she says, which has been marked by its careful attention to words, as well as its obvious originality in making great illustrators and photographers rethink the familiar. Also, as someone who spends part of her time reviewing adult books for *Le Monde*, she is interested in attempts to produce books which can be read at several levels. "It's too new to know how children will react," she says. "But I don't think we should discourage this kind of initiative."

Then as she turns to some of the others which both children and critics regard as a success, the same themes of anguish and aggression recur. For small children, Barbro Lindgren is much appreciated, with her feel for the child who is a bit of a monster, stuck with a mother who tortures him (eg *JuJu*, *le Bébé Terrible*, Ed La Farandole).

For adolescents, Howard Butan's *Reckless Driving* is now available, well translated in French (*Le Cœur Sous le Rouleau Compresseur*, published by Le Seuil, collections Point Virgule). It starts with the hero aged eight being sent into care for having sex with an eight-year-old girl and his adult attempts to sort himself out as a professional psychiatrist. It slots into a style of much modern American fiction. In the same collection Aidan Chambers' *Dance on My Grave* du *Concom*: the story of two boys with a passion for each other, who agree that

when one dies the other should dance on his tomb.

Geneviève Brisac says that her colleagues also like the initiative of L'Ecole des Loisirs in concentrating on highly subjective issues for adolescents in a series of hardbacks. Personal difficulties, anguish, aggression, and unrequited love are the keywords. The authors include Judy Blume, Ilse Kohn *Mon enfance en Allemagne* (Nazis), Deborah Hautzig (Valerie and

Chloe, about teenage homosexuality) and, a rare French author, Brigitte Legent: *Figues d'été et Je t'aime*, un peu, beaucoup, peut-être encore (I have to say I find some of them extraordinarily dull). This sombreness and anxiety is underlined by a fashion for books in black and white, most notable of which are the three by Chris van Allsburg, published by L'Ecole des Loisirs (*Jumanji*, *Le Jardin d'Abdul Gasazi*

and *L'Épave de Zéphyr*).

These may seem morbid. But Geneviève Brisac insists that they are standing among a production which is too often marked by a blurring of sense and sensibility. Now that a much fiction is published — everything has one or more collections in paperback — it is difficult for the public to find its way around. Too much is marked by the heavy hand of the

publisher, the positive side, there are picture books still bursting with ideas and with quality. James Stephens' New Yorker style has gone strong (eg *L'Oeuf de Paquet*) and the French illustrators Michel Gay and Francis Stehr live up to their reputation by quality (all from L'Ecole des Loisirs). And there are some attractive stories for the young. One which combines dramatic tension and a French background is built round a series of telephone calls. The callers: an Algerian boy who gets a small Jewish girl the line by chance. The worthiness of the thought does not for an instant let it down (*Les deux moitiés de l'âme* by Susie Morgenstern, Editions de l'Amitié — G. T. Rageot).

Other points to note: a highly successful Gallimard initiative to produce reference books for the young to play at home (collection *Decouverte*, Cadet), an idea from educational publishers Nathan that the best points of reference are ones which start with oneself — very un-French! — like the discovery of Pompeii seen through the eyes of the peasant who uncovers it in his field (collection *A la découverte de...*).

A new initiative for unenthusiastic readers from Bayard is a monthly collection of short stories and comic strips and questions, available from newspaper kiosks and called *Je ne quide*. It has been so successful, apparently, that Gallimard has something similar. L'Ecole des Loisirs has already launched a monthly book club in cooperation with bookshops, but with introductions made through the school. But there are one into the politics of marketing books in France rather than the quality of children's literature. And that is another story.

A scene from the controversial *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*

EDUCATION IN SOCIETY: THE PROMETHEAN FIRE

A New Essay in the Sociology of Education
Ronald Fletcher

This fresh outline of the sociology of education goes far beyond the emphasis on social class and educational opportunity which has dominated this subject since the Second World War. Professor Fletcher considers other important dimensions — excellence and functional excellence, for example — which have long been neglected. He also provides a thorough analysis of the current issues in education and sets the educational system within the context of the many other agencies of education in society, and within a broad perspective of comparative and historical study.

This timely book brings new life to its subject and must be essential reading for all those involved in the task and the analysis of education, and in government, administration and historical study.

08.04.87 £5.95
448pp March 1984

penguin 84

For further information please write to: The Academic Marketing Department, Penguin Books Ltd, 27, Bedford Square, London WC1B 3AH.

Books across the sea

Raymond Briggs for the model, and for the Honour List, William Mayne's *The King's Men* (Cape), Anthony Browne's *Hansel and Gretel* (Julia MacRae) and Elizabeth Watson Taylor as translator for *The Magic Island* (Cape). Most national sections of IBBY enjoy either governmental or other central public support in the children's book field. The British, partly from circumstances, partly from choice, have a more unofficial form of organization.

IBBY British Section now has just over 100 individual and corporate members (an increase of some 60 per cent over the past five years). It includes over half the main children's publishers, librarians in a number of counties, boroughs and colleges, booksellers, writers, artists, journalists, and bodies like the National Book League, the Society of Authors and the National Federation of Children's Book Groups. Its day to day running is carried out by its elected executive members in their spare time. What the British Section strikingly lacks at the moment is representation from teachers' centres and schools (it has one of each) though teachers are among the individual members.

The "amateur" status of British IBBY, sometimes viewed askance from abroad, does not preclude professional. The organization of the Eighteenth World Congress in Cambridge (1982) by a combination of librarian and publishing talents impressed other countries (though for their national sections to seek British advice in organizing their congresses). As well as representing its country abroad, IBBY tries to give its principles a domestic presence. Its annual seminars on matters of current concern have become popular events. In the children's book world, the latest seminar, discussing book clubs, the

schools and libraries in the Third World. Schools and libraries are very welcome to join in the fund's activities.

Robert Leeson

The subscription to join IBBY British Section is £8 per year (£1 student/unemployed), or £15 to include Booklist subscription; publishers and other commercial organizations, £25 per year; libraries, schools, etc. £15 per year. New members will be very welcome at the AGM on May 3. Write to: IBBY British Section, c/o National Book League, 45 East Hill, London SW18 2QZ.

SMP
11-16

the sort of mathematics course for which many teachers, particularly in comprehensive schools have been waiting for a number of years.

Mathematics in School

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BOOKS

This way around the shelves

The Signal Review of Children's Books 2. Edited by Nancy Chambers. Thimble Press £4.50 0 903355 14 0. The Good Book Guide to Children's Books (new edition). Edited by Bing Taylor and Peter Braithwaite. Puffin £3.50 0 1400 7134 2.

For anyone in the children's book world, to open the *Signal Review* is to feel the gamester's anticipation on unwrapping a fresh pack of cards. Wits are sharpened and the adrenalin flows in hope that the game will be worth the candle. Well, this time it certainly is. The *Review* is so pleasingly produced and organized, for a start. And with new books by Pat Hutchins, the Ahlbergs, Bernard Ashley, Jan Mark and Quentin Blake, contains some obvious trumps.

There are over 300 entries on books published in 1983 and the brief, but eminently sensible editor's note at the beginning leaves space for each section to carry its own short introductory essay. These, like the reviews, are by different hands, most of them already used to Nancy Chambers' editorial presence, as regular contributors to

the *Signal* journal. So there is a broad consensus, but not autocracy.

Jill Bennett introduces new picture books for the three to seven which fit in with her approach to the teaching of reading through real books instead of schemes. It is perhaps puzzling then that there is also another section on picture books for the same age range, just as real, which are not listed under "Learning to Read". Margaret Meek writes a complex essay on new teenage novels by Robert Cormier, Robert Westall, Ivan Southall and Robert Leeson, with the stunning conclusion: "The difference between 1948 and 1984 is that we now know that gender as well as class is a political issue." I think the compilers missed a trick by leaving out James Watson's *Talking in Whispers* (Collins). This tense political thriller set in a Chile of the future was one of the books we chose to commend on The Other Award panel last year. But the joker in the pack was Meredith Pierce's preposterous *Dark-angel* (Collins). This mish-mash of Dracula and Mills & Boon was admitted by bookseller Elizabeth Hamill to "lack discipline" but she included it for its "potent blend of myth, fantasy

and psychology".

Still the *Review* obviously expects to be argued with. Listen to Margery Fisher, telling us as briskly as a nanny forbidding syllabus, that "No child should read a Dickens novel before the age of 12". She may very well be right, too. As Nancy Chambers says, the *Review* is "an informal discussion document".

It's not really fair to turn from the *Signal Review* to the *Good Book Guide*, without making it clear that they are playing two different games. The *Guide* has over 500 entries and has to select from anything still in print. The descriptions are much shorter — some only 30 words — and are aimed at a different readership. Whereas the *Review* is for an audience that already knows about children's books and wants to discuss them, the *Guide* is for a market that, by definition, wants help about what to buy.

This help is competently and confidently provided by Elaine Moss, whose name appears as "editorial adviser" but who surely wrote most of the entries? As selector of the National Book League's *Children's Books of the Year* for 10 years, Mrs Moss has

perfected the technique of telling you a lot about hundreds of books in a very few words.

I must say that I, a compulsive book-buyer, was quite frightened by the "Home Library Checklist" at the end, which suggested I should be spending £35 to £55 on my under-fives' books and up to £200 on my young teenagers, always supposing I had one. But perhaps these lists were supposed to be cumulative?

The main gap in the *Guide*'s otherwise comprehensive coverage is in what the *Signal* reviewers list separately as "multicultural books". The editors say they didn't want to separate such titles because, "to isolate these from the mainstream simply serves to heighten the differences." The result, although not the intention, of this policy is simply to have fewer such books included.

The editors say all this in answer to a question they claim is often asked by parents: "Is it a good idea to introduce my children to books written specifically for multi-ethnic groups?" What do I make of that question, leaving aside the answer, if I am a Black

parent, wanting to buy books through the *Guide*, which show children who look like mine? It doesn't tell me, for instance, that the counting book *Ten, Nine, Eight* by Molly Bang (Julia MacRae) features a Black child, as the *Signal* review does, and it's something I'd want to know.

It is really too big a task for a team, or an individual, to pick out the 500 best-value children's books from all fields, particularly if you have to include new special topics, like computers, which you must in this kind of guide. It means that selectors don't have enough space to do justice to, for instance, myths and legends. But this is essentially a mail order catalogue, not a critical document and must be judged on its own terms.

Next year these two complementary booklists will be joined by a third, when Julia Eccleshaire becomes the single selector for NBL's re-born Children's Books of the Year Exhibition and catalogue. I hope 1984 deals them all a good hand.

Mary Hoffman

Basic introductions to theory and application

LOGIC MADE EASY

R. H. Warring

Logic types and uses. Deductive and Inductive logic, solving aptitude tests, how to cope with Venn diagrams, numeracy logic with simple arithmetic, block logic and truth tables, Boolean algebra, Karnaugh maps and logic circuits.

£6.95

UNDERSTANDING RADIO WAVES

Peter Bubb

An introductory guide to radio waves spanning their history, the way in which their energy is produced and the many new and increasingly wide-spread uses to which they are being put. Individual chapters include coverage of alternating current, waves and signals, semiconductor devices, aerials, transmission lines, propagation, obtaining a transmitting licence, broadcasting, sound, and television, mobile radio communication, navigation, model control and microwave cooking.

Ideal for the young reader seeking a career in radio and for those wanting back-ground information on this vital subject.

£8.50

Inspection copies available from
Inspection Copy Department
LUTTERWORTH PRESS
Luke House, Farnham Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 4XD

SMP
11-16
SMP
11-16
SMP
11-16

- ★ explains mathematics through practical work and situations that children can understand
- ★ relates mathematics to the rest of children's experience
- ★ attractive, well-illustrated materials
- ★ designed for a very wide ability range
- ★ extensively tested in over 50 schools of all types
- ★ written by experienced teachers
- ★ competitively priced

The material for the first two years is written in booklet form and can be used in a variety of ways — for individual or group work, or teacher-led class activities; it is equally appropriate for mixed ability or gifted classes.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS



Anno, the ever-popular Japanese illustrator, has produced a charming and original book, full of detail, full of surprises, called Anno's Flea Market (Bodley Head, £5.95, to be published on April 19). Wordless except for a short introduction and an epilogue which expresses something of Anno's philosophy as a maker of beautiful objects, it follows the progress of a street market within the walls of a medieval city. Thousands of objects and hundreds of people cluster on pages which will repay hours of exploration.

Grimm pictures

The traditional tale is a universal phenomenon, the same motifs appearing in various cultures at different periods of history and in areas and countries all over the world. The tales of the Eskimo, Russian peasant, African tribesman, Irish gypsy or American Indian, each contribute their own distinctive flavour to the constantly shifting melange without destroying the underlying characteristics of conventional theme and language patterns that speak to us all as one people and one race.

The tales collected by the brothers Grimm and first published in their *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* in 1812 and 1815 were seen by them as survivals of myths, primitive beliefs and customs. The 210 stories show an astonishing diversity, containing beast fables, anecdotes, legends, cumulative stories, peasant and courtly tales, with and without supernatural elements, and many have parallels in other countries.

The German tale is a more solemn affair than its European counterparts, but has a dignity, restraint, and down-to-earth attitude that imbue it with intrinsic truth. Victorian translations of Grimm often changed this directness, and smoothed out colloquialisms in the dialect and comic tales, which resulted in rigid and self-conscious prose. This was the case with the 1884 translation of Margaret Hunt, revised, completed and corrected by James Stern and published as *The Complete Grimm's Fairy Tales* by Routledge in 1948, which still kept the nineteenth-century stiffness and awkward turn of phrase. Grimm's *Fairy Tales* (Routledge and Kegan Paul £4.95) is a selection made by Richard Adams from this edition, first published in 1981 with illustrations by Pauline Lillson, and now reissued in paperback.

The 19 chosen tales tend towards the longer and more lyrical kind, and include two of the most emotive and powerful Grimm stories, "The Juniper Tree" and "Fitcher's Bird", together with the unwieldy translation, together with Richard Adams's scholarly introduction on the function of the folk tale, make this more of a reading, not a telling, book.

In *More Favourite Tales* from Grimm (Pelham Books £5.95), five classic stories, illustrated by Svend Otto S and issued as single tales in picture books over the last 10 years, have been bound together without even the alteration of different sized type-faces. The translators responsible for the original texts tried to make their versions up-to-date and readable, though Anthea Bell's brisk prose captures the spirit of Grimm rather better than Anne Rogers, who errs towards abruptness and subsequent loss of grace and rhythm.

Single versions often have no acknowledged translator or editor. The Wolf and the Seven Little Kids (Abelard/North-South £5.50), illustrated by Agnes Mathieu, appears to be a straight translation, told with swift precision in a narrative style that hints at the far-off story-teller and should be read aloud. *Hansel and Gretel* (Maggie Press £4.50) however, better translated, with whole paragraphs cut without regard for deliberate touches of prolonged description that make the harsh aspects of this tale more distant and bearable in the original.

The question of the illustration of traditional tales is a vexed one: the tales originated orally and need no visual ornament. Neither characters nor environment are ever vividly defined, and set forms imposed on the mind only threaten the universal image of the tale. Most successful illustration aims to reflect the imaginative mood of the text, merging a sensitivity to the spirit of the oral tale with the particular native characteristics under consideration, so that the result is as timeless as the text. The above examples have been illustrated by artists from four different nationalities: England's Pauline Ellison's pretty, meticulous paintings offer too specific an interpretation, and those of Danish Svend Otto S are totally inappropriate, far too superficial and sentimental to match the deep, sober strength of the German tales. Agnes Mathieu has produced some dominating work on a larger scale than is really necessary, and which, while suitably defiant, places the text in a subordinate position. Liabeth Zwerger does not show quite the same empathy for *Hansel and Gretel* as she did for *Little Red-Cap*, and though the Rackham influence still affects her colour work, the superiority of brown and grey, sparse detail and general lack of inspiration, make this a dull, unhappy book. None of the four has succeeded in capturing the mysterious forces in Grimm that Rackham and Sendak have done.

One unfortunate aspect of the international market has been that, while the fairy tale is often chosen for its ability to transcend language and boundaries, its great appeal to the artist results in the illustration being given prominence over the text, whose origins are neglected. However, despite these impositions, the strength and perennial beauty of the traditional tale have ensured its survival from the mists of antiquity to the present day, and in the future, so long as there are people left on earth, there will be tales to tell.

Tessa Rose Chester

BOOKS

Chemical milestone revisited

Revised Nuffield Advanced science: Chemistry, Student's Book 1
Longman £5.95 582 35361 0
Revised Nuffield Advanced Science: Chemistry, Teachers' Guide 1 (Topics 1 to 11)
Longman £8.95 582 35364 5

The production of the Nuffield O level scheme in 1966 and the A level scheme in 1970 in Chemistry are major landmarks in curriculum development of the subject; no exam syllabus, no course, and no teacher can have remained untouched by their influence. The revision of the O level course in the late seventies made a further major contribution to the teaching of the subject, notably the invaluable *Teachers' Guide 1* which is used as the prime source of ideas in many schools where courses other than Nuffield are taught. Now, at last, the first books of the Revised A level scheme are available.

One's immediate impression is of familiarity: the format, and size are the same (it plays in some ways, there are few books at this level which use such a small size); much of the original material has been retained, a testimony to the quality of work of the original team, and to the good sense of the revisers. There are some changes to the order. New sections, new background material and new experiments are included. Indeed all the hallmarks of a most careful, thoroughgoing revision are present.

The modification was felt to be necessary to take account of many developments and new discoveries in chemistry, of changes in industrial processes, in the naming of chemicals, in units and in safety matters. However, it has also allowed a radical re-evaluation of the content of the course. The aim is still to emphasize principles, to develop imaginative thinking and understanding from the students, so that they can interpret and explain observations. The cornerstones of understanding in the view of the authors are the periodic table, the relationship between structure and properties, and the use of energy

transfers to determine feasibility and outcome of reactions. This latter aid to understanding is perhaps the most radical and significant modification. The Second Law of Thermodynamics is introduced early in the course. It appears quite naturally under "properties of gases", "atomic structure" and "energetics", slowly building up the concept in an apparently painless fashion, a process which will be continued in Book 11. Prejudice suggests that such "difficult" topics should be left to the end of the course, but the authors argue, with justification, that it is of such fundamental importance, permeating many areas of the subject, that it must be introduced early. There can be little doubt that most teachers will be won round once they have studied the excellent presentation of the ideas, and the arguments in favour of them.

Inorganic topics have also been modified, having the subject even more firmly on the periodic table. Since periodicity is now thoroughly covered in most O level syllabuses (a mark of the influence of Nuffield on curriculum development) the topic is considerably reduced in the revised scheme but permeates all aspects of inorganic chemistry. S-Block becomes the second topic, injecting straightforward practical work at an early point in the course, so that good habits of procedure, safety, discussion and interpretation can be inculcated as soon as possible. Organic chemistry has been divided into four sections. There is still emphasis on reaction type and mechanism, but greater importance is attached to classification of reagents. Modern analytical techniques, infrared spectroscopy and mass spectrometry are included in some depth, and practical work has been considerably expanded, incorporating a substantial number of preparative exercises, purely to replace the organic synthesis project. These changes go some way to mollifying the criticisms of lack of depth, and lack of preparative skills that are levelled against the organic sections of Nuffield.

There has been a marked improvement in the quality of questions, notably for organic, and also some very stimulating questions on the Second Law, although some are rather mechanical, academic and dreary, not really reflecting the type of questions set in the examinations.

One of the most invaluable parts of the original text was the background reading, a successful attempt to relate modern industrial chemistry to basic chemical principle, showing the relevance of chemistry to the broader community and to other aspects of science; an idea that has been taken up by many other authors. The background reading has been greatly extended, compensating for the demise of "Chemist in Action". The sections are invariably interesting, stimulating and eminently readable, having been produced by experts in their field, covering areas such as rocket propellants, mineral structure, energetics of food, and diabetes.

The topic on "Solutions" has been omitted, that on molals has been incorporated into periodic table, and the order of topics has been modified (although this is only one possible teaching sequence). In some ways it feels wrong to leave bonding so late (it is topic 8), but it fits in with the overall philosophy. Within sections, the orders have been modified: in atomic structure for example, electron arrangement precedes mass spectroscopy, and the spectra and valence methods for determining ionization energy have been reversed. This may appear cosmetic, but it increases the degree of continuity.

There can be no doubt the team has done an excellent job, retaining the strengths of the original but introducing many novel ideas, which may well have a knock on effect on chemistry teaching in general. Teachers will look forward with eager anticipation to Book 2, especially to see the rumoured large changes to Kinetics, the integration of the second law into other areas of physical chemistry, and the treatment of a new topic - groups III-VI

Chris Mason

Scientific theory

Science and the Making of the Modern World, By J Marks.
Heinemann £9.50, 0 435 54781 X.

If, as John Donne pronounced, no man is an island, so no scientific discovery or invention can be set in isolation. The interactions with other disciplines, and the impact of each phase of the growth of any aspect of science upon the way we think and live, constitute one of the messages to be found in this densely-packed book.

There are, in fact, as many messages as the varied predilections of a reader may determine. The book derives from a course of lectures taken by all science undergraduates at the Polytechnic of North London. The fitting suggestion is that it would be appropriate for all concerned with the history, philosophy and sociology of science.

Features such as pollution, genetic manipulation, the conflict of interests between the haves and the have-nots of different regions of the world, the computer, and the employment and hazards of nuclear weapons are all set in proper perspective among details of the accelerating development of scientific knowledge.

The repercussions of science, its "direct and indirect influence", should not, argues this text, be taken for granted. Technological change, the result of industrial revolutions, is everywhere evident. But there are also the evolution of ideas and the metamorphoses in political systems to be considered, together with a new realization of the place of man, and Earth, in the universe.

The story starts with pre-Copernican astronomical ideas, moves through the work of Galileo and the Renaissance to that of Descartes and Newton and the eighteenth century establishment of such scientific sciences as psychology, sociology, economics and demography. Next, the interweaving of the sciences, the development of the Industrial Revolution, the railways, electricity (on the railways)

major changes in the way in which people were housed, lived and worked. Meantime Darwin and Marx. Malthus and many social reformers, were opening up new lines of thought and action.

All this, in authoritative particular, occupies the first half of this large book. The second half considers the twentieth century, with its astounding growth of scientific learning, the consequent difficulties of a mass comprehension of specialist topics, and the increasing involvement of governments in the control, utilization and even exploitation of the many discoveries.

As one instance of the interdependence of the sciences, the double-helical structure of DNA is quoted as encompassing "not only biologists but also experts in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biochemistry, crystallography and computing."

Then come the political implications: Why, for example, is money poured into the development of nuclear energy or space travel? Where will the policies of Russia and America, China or Japan lead? How can, or will, the new technologies be applied in the Third World? And, in all countries, can the effects of computers be foreseen, not least in the realms of personal privacy?

These are large questions. This text provides an accurate background against which to consider, logically and scientifically, the sort of answers that could be possible. The history and the arguments are fluently and honestly presented in a work of remarkable value. (A hardback edition at £19.50 is presumably for libraries.)

Students and general readers alike will find ample material for a multitude of debates. Whether there can be any reconciliation between those who would press on with scientific and technological research at all costs and without concern of the consequences, and those who feel that enough is enough, is a less debatable question. F.W. Kellaway

Life and death

Seaward, By Susan Cooper.
Bodley Head £5.95.
0 370 30995 2.

Seaward is Susan Cooper's first novel since her highly-regarded sequence "The Dark is Rising". It is an allegorical fantasy about two teenagers astray in a mysterious land across which they journey to the sea, in search of their recently dead parents. In their growing love, they face out their guilt and calm their grief, till at the end they turn from death to life, and are sent back to our world, in which it is promised they will meet again. The landscape through which they travel is depicted with vivid visual flair. "Sometimes she crossed sweeping areas of bracken, the tough green fronds as high as her waist, so that she was wading through a rustling green sea". The prose is sensuous and pacy, and the story powerfully conceived. Yet it seems, in the end, hollow.

The book assumes that the "important" questions of life and death, love and hate, can be understood - indeed can be understood better - in isolation, from the trivialities of day-to-day existence. But it is the trivialities that provide the importance, and without them the questions seem neither real nor pressing. We can scarcely care much about the two main characters, Cally and Westerly, when it is impossible to tell from the text what companies they are supposed to come from. Without their backgrounds, they are two-dimensional. The best of the earlier fantasy sequence, the novel *The Dark is Rising*, stands above the others because it alone takes the battle between Darkness and Light into the home of the boy Will, and puts at risk a carefully observed and carefully conveyed emotional security. In contrast, these wanderers in the land of death never properly engage our feelings because Susan Cooper's characters never convince us they were ever real.

Students and general readers alike will find ample material for a multitude of debates. Whether there can be any reconciliation between those who would press on with scientific and technological research at all costs and without concern of the consequences, and those who feel that enough is enough, is a less debatable question. F.W. Kellaway



Tomie de Paola's *Sing, Pierrot, Sing* (Methuen, £6.95) is subtitled "a picture book in rhyme". As this suggests, the classic story of Pierrot, Columbine and Harlequin is simply told without words, except for the briefest storyteller's introduction. It reflects Mr de Paola's love for and close connexion with the theatre: he has said that for him "coming up with a character is like casting a play". He enjoys telling pictures tell a story, depending on the child's fresh eye to pick up details which might pass an adult by. His chief purpose is to give children pleasure. If his work provides more than enjoyment "that's fine; if only enjoyment that's very fine". His father was conceived in Italy but born in America and Tomie de Paola lives in New Hampshire, but the influence of Italian Renaissance painting and literary training as a Catholic shine out of his work. He loves Christmas in particular and has several popular Christmas picture books to his credit, the most recent being *The Story of the Three Wise Kings* (Methuen £4.95). He is a compulsive storyteller, often visiting schools to talk and draw. That side of his talent is inherited from his Irish grandfather, "a great storyteller".

Voice of India

The Valiant Chitt-maker
By Rumer Godden
Macmillan £4.50 333 35252 4

Rumer Godden is a seasoned writer of children's books - *The Valiant Chitt-maker* is her twenty-second. In choosing to re-tell the old Indian folk-tale about a poor potter who becomes a hero, Ms Godden has made an astute choice. The story is full of amusing incidents. It has a strong and positive woman character, and it gives children a rudimentary but clear idea of some aspects of the social system in India. Ms Godden's version is based on the story as told by Sir Owin Jenkins.

The potter in the story was poor because virtually nobody got around to paying him for his goods. The palace servants claimed that the clay he longed to the maharaja and so took them for nothing. The brahmins said they were a gift to the temple, and the merchants said they were cracked, lopsided, and the wrong colour. It is only when the potter marries the Clever Little Wife, who is as intelligent

as she is strong-minded, that he learns to deal with all his exploitative customers. Unlike the average daughter in India who waits for her parents to decide who she would marry, the Clever Little Wife decides for herself that it is the potter she wants, because he is gentle and kind, even though he is generally considered unattractive because of his dark skin, his bent back, and his poverty.

The potter is also helped by a series of lucky accidents, and ends up with the title "Inexplicably Valiant and Terrible" when the truth is very different. The illustrations by Jerro Roy, an Indian illustrator, are attractive for the most part though the faces of the central characters are not particularly interesting. I also wonder about the illustration on page 25 in which the Clever Little Wife is shown in a white sari. Colours vary in significance in different parts of India, but white is generally associated with widows. It seems to be an oversight.

Eunice de Souza

SMP
11-16

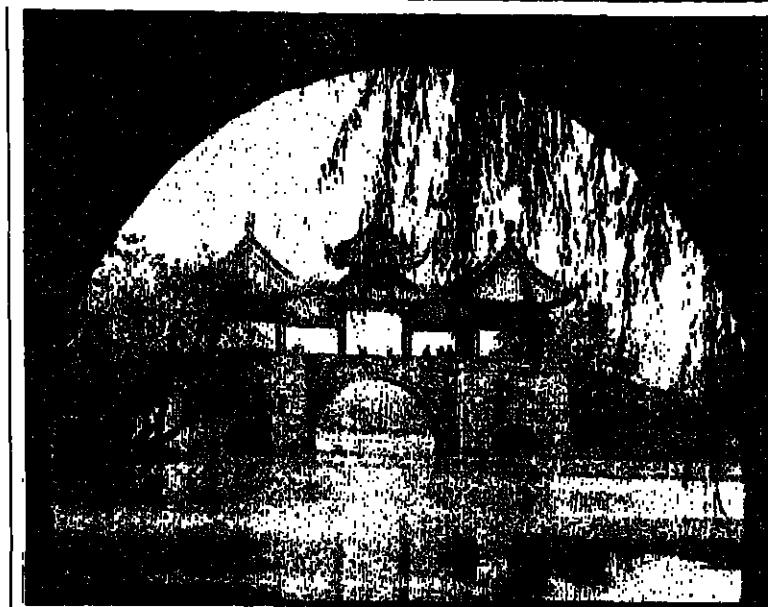
well worth a serious inspection

Teachers!

Write for details of inspection/reference material and a FREE practical guide to SMP 11-16 from Kate Eaglestone at the address below

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

RESOURCES



"Heart of the Dragon" - to be available soon?

Copying rights

Carolyn O'Grady on Channel 4's new licensing agreement which may set the pattern for future copyright schemes in education

ITV education programmes because it takes programmes from independent producers and ITV companies who negotiate the rights. In America, licensing schemes on the lines of that devised by Channel 4 and Guild Learning are employed extensively. And with the advent of cable and satellite broadcasting here they may proliferate, unless a national scheme is introduced. A licensing agency, which could, for example, issue blanket licences; a tax on videotapes and/or videorecorders are some of the ideas which have been discussed, but there are no plans to implement any of these. Under the Guild Learning/Channel

A commissioning channel like Channel 4 is unable to initiate a similar scheme to that organized for BBC and

4 scheme educational institutions pay a registration fee which ranges from £4.00 per annum for individual schools, and up to £30 per annum for commercial and industrial companies using the video copies for training purposes. L.e.a.s can obtain a special discount on the fee when registering all schools plus other educational institutions in their area, and this is how Guild anticipate that it will mostly be done. It is noteworthy that in the case of the Open University scheme, the registration fee disappeared when the scheme became successful enough to cover its costs from programme fees. Fees for each programme recorded

Fast talk

Twentieth Century News, By John Pint
Book and cassette. Price £7.95.
Available from Pergamon Press,
Reading Hill Hall, Oxford OX3.

One of the embarrassments almost certain to overcome the learner of a foreign language is the discovery that classroom proficiency does not equal comprehension of the everyday spoken language. It is one thing to follow a teacher's precise enunciation and quite another to understand the person in the street or a fast-talking newsreader.

This is the premise of John Pint's book and audiotape, which are designed to help English speakers to hear English (or, more precisely, American English) as it is spoken in films and on news programmes. The 20-minute tape contains 21 short passages, many of them news items ranging from the assassination of Gandhi to the end of the Vietnam war and from Nixon's resignation to that infamous New York power cut. The other items include a radio commercial, instructions for the use of a camera and a family quarrel. These are all spoken in a mixture of mid-Atlantic and Canadian accents at normal speed which "will sound very fast to the intermediate or advanced student for whom it is intended".

However, the kit's purpose is not comprehension but, as the book reveals, to be helpful in showing students how words and phrases like "in a minute" and "give me" can be run together or deformed in everyday speech. To this end the book contains three versions of each passage. In the first version they are printed in cloze form, the missing words being easy or common ones (but difficult to catch aurally). In the second version the missing words are replaced and the rarer ones are glossed. In the third version, another cloze exercise, it is the harder words that are omitted.

Though fairly simple in concept, *Twentieth Century News* is not only a useful ESL teaching resource but an interesting introduction to the nature of spoken and written language for those for whom English is their mother tongue. David Set

A leap in the dark

by John A Barker

Introducing British Amphibians
A set of forty plastic mounted 35mm slides with notes and a leaflet
Reference AUP. 074
Price £7.95

Also available as a filmstrip at £9.95.
A tape commentary is available at £3.00.

World Wildlife Fund/International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Available from: WWF/UCN International Education Project, Greenfield House, Guiting Power, Gloucestershire GL54 5TZ.

The Frog, a colour chart, size 995mm by 750mm, with notes.
Reference T74. Price £3.40 + VAT.
Available from: Pictorial Charts Educational Trust, 27 Kirchen Road, London, W13 0UD.

This slide set very successfully introduces us to our six native species of amphibians: a frog, two toads, and three newts. It also illustrates the three introduced species: the Marsh and the Edible frog and the European tree frog, all of which have limited distributions in Southern England. The general characteristics of amphibians and the life cycle are covered, although not in great detail.

The last fifteen or so slides are concerned with protection and conservation, with a rather horrific slide showing over 30 freshly killed toads piled up together, probably done by a fox. Other problems are illustrated: pollution of breeding ponds, and the effects of pesticides on amphibians and their food chains. The slides are well illustrated with photographs and drawings illustrating the life cycle of the common frog. It also shows three different species of the colourful genus *Dendrobates*. This is a Central American species which is poisonous and the frogs are used by Indians to make poison arrows. As a whole, the photographs are attractive and eye-catching. They show the developmental stages very clearly. The notes amplify the details of development as well as providing instructions on keeping tadpoles.

"Toads migratory crossing" tells its own tale.

Finally the introduction of positive conservation measures is illustrated - clearing overgrown ponds or establishing new ones and, further, the use of garden ponds. The notes, which also illustrate the slides, provide a succinct commentary. Useful addresses are given.

The leaflet, *Garden Ponds as Amphibian Sanctuaries*, which briefly describes the setting up and maintenance of a pond and the problems of maintaining amphibians in such a situation, is a very useful document which I hope will encourage schools.

The chart, *The Frog*, is naturally concerned only with that amphibian and by means of attractive large colour

notes

VIDEO AND COMPUTER EXHIBITION
The Inner London Education Authority are holding an "AVA Video and Computer Exhibition" on Thursday April 5 at Goldsmith's College, Lewisham Way, New Cross, London SE14.

The exhibition will run from 9.30am to 5.0pm and will be open to all ILEA staff, but members of outer London boroughs are also welcome. Items on show will include photocopyers, computers, videorecorders, television sets, film projectors, duplicators and binders. All the equipment is approved for ILEA use and supplies staff and engineers will be available to give advice to teachers.

Further information from Stephen Rolph, ILEA AVA Equipment Officer, on 01-633 2375.

TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

An equipment centre to aid teachers of technology and crafts has been set up in Manchester by Flamefast Ltd, who make equipment for those subjects. The centre will, say Flamefast, enable teachers to assess the latest equipment and systems from several manufacturers. Educational advisors will also be on hand at Flamefast Ltd, Pendlebury Industrial Estate, Bridge Street, Swinton, Manchester M27 1JF (tel: 061-793 9333).

READING PROGRAMS

The Centre for the Teaching of Reading at the University of Reading has received a grant from the Cadmean Trust and Microelectronics Education Programme to evaluate programs which might be useful in primary schools for reading and language work. They are already looking at over 100 programs and will be publishing evaluations on these and other software together with general comments in six months' time.

CET NEWS

CET News is the way to keep up to date with the development programme of the Council for Educational Technology for the UK.

Recent issues have included articles on copyright, Prestel and education, information technology and library skills, microcomputers and special education, audioconferencing and interactive video.

The newsletter is free of charge and is published termly. If you would like a sample copy, contact Simon Newton, CET, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA (tel: 01-636 4186).

DISABLED SCHEME

A scheme to make funds for new microtechnology aids available to young disabled people has been established by the British Microcomputing Awards, which is organized by the Sunday Times and WNU Business Publications. Patrons of COMET - Concerned Micros in Education and Training - include Baroness Masham, Lady Wagner and the Rt Hon Jack Ashley. The scheme will be administered by the National Bureau for Handicapped Students who will be setting up a special advisory panel to consider applications and assess requirements.

National Bureau for Handicapped Students, 40 Brunswick Square, London WC1 1AZ.

WYE VALLEY TEACHING PACKS
A SKILL BASED APPROACH TO LEARNING

Illustrated packs based on three sites in the lower Wye Valley have been designed to develop the skills of mapping, classification, mathematics and language for primary and lower secondary school children. Conservation is the theme running through all three teaching packs. Both practical field work and projects in the class are included. Ideas and exercises are divided into material for both teachers and pupils, in a loose-leaf, easily handled format. The study sites are based on a former Victorian country branchline station, an early 17th century charcoal-burned blast furnace and an area of Forestry Commission woodland - all located in the beautiful Wye Valley between Monmouth and Chepstow. They have been produced by Gwent County Council's Planning Department in conjunction with the School of Social & Environmental Studies at Gwent College of Higher Education. Individual site packs cost £2 each + £0.50 p.p. and the complete set of three £5 + £1.75 p.p. are available from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Chepstow, Gwent NP44 2EP. Telephone: Chepstow (08533) 87711; Ext. 676 for more details.

Wiltshire

Primary Education

HEADSHIP POSTS

LANDFORD CE (CONTROLLED) SCHOOL
Lyndhurst Road, Landford, Salisbury BA5 2AE
Group 2 NOR 72

Required for September 1984, a Head Teacher for this three class Rural Primary School on the Wiltshire border between Salisbury and Southampton, close to the New Forest.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

PARK NORTH JUNIOR AND INFANT SCHOOL

Group 6 Expected N.O.R. September 1984, 370
Readvertisement

Previous applicants will remain under consideration and need not re-apply. This new school will be formed by amalgamating the existing Junior and Infant schools on the site and will occupy the present junior school premises with appropriate adaptations. The school is in modern buildings and serves a large estate in South East Wiltshire.

Applications are invited from experienced Teachers who have demonstrated leadership qualities and personal qualities required to establish and lead the new school. It is likely that the successful candidate will already be a Head Teacher. The post is vacant in September 1984 on the retirement of the incumbent.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to: The Chief Education Officer, Area Education Office, Sandford House, Sandford Street, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

PINEHURST INFANTS' SCHOOL

Group 4 Expected N.O.R. September, 1984, c.175
Readvertisement

Previous applicants will remain under consideration and need not re-apply. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this school which will be vacant in September 1984 on the retirement of the incumbent Head Teacher.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to: The Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

POTTERNE CE CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL

Church Corner, Potterne, Wiltshire SN10 9GX
Group 3 NOR 85

Head Teacher required from September 1984 for this Victorian School situated in a permanent site in the village.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

ST MICHAEL'S CE CONTROLLED SCHOOL

Queensway, Melksham SN12 6LS
Group 6 NOR 335

Head Teacher required from 1st September, 1984. The school is housed in permanent and some temporary buildings on a pleasant open site and serves an area of predominantly recent housing on the Eastern side of the town. For 1984/1985 the school will have 11 classes.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date: 6th April, 1984.

DEPUTY HEADSHIP POST

DURRINGTON CE JUNIOR SCHOOL

Bulford Road, Durrington, Salisbury SP4 8DL
Group 4 NOR 176

Re-advertisement

Deputy Head required from September 1984. Applications are invited from imaginative and enthusiastic teachers able to make a positive contribution to Curriculum Development.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to the Headmaster by 10th April, 1984.

Previous applicants will be reconsidered and need not re-apply.

SCALE ONE POST

HEYTESBURY CE AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nr Warminster
Group 1 NOR 29

TEMPORARY TEACHER FOR ONE YEAR

Experienced receptionist/teacher required from September 1984 in this two teacher village school. Music or recorder player an advantage.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from and returnable to the Headmaster by 11th April.

(9721)

LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Education Committee

Invite applications for the following

HEADSHIP

of

WINTERBOURNE JUNIOR

GIRLS SCHOOL

from well qualified teachers able to run the school in accordance with the best educational practice.

Salary: Head Teacher Group 5 plus London Allowance

Turnover: 1st September 1984

Reasonable removal expenses will be reimbursed (details on request).

Application form and further details from the Director of Education, Education Department (TAS), Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1TP (Telephone 01-886 4433 ext. 2609) to whom completed forms should be returned by 13th April 1984.

(9571)

PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

continued

HAMPSHIRE

THORNHILL FIRST SCHOOL
Readvertisement - previous applicants are still being considered.
Required September or January 1985.
S.A.E. for application form and details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for completed application forms 9th April 1984.

HERTFORDSHIRE

SHENLEY FIRST SCHOOL
London Road, Shenley
Applications are invited from experienced and qualified teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
MEDWAY DIVISION
GORDON C. SCHOOL
Gordon Road, Strood, Kent ME16 6JH
Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

DOVER DIVISION

PRESTON-NEXT-WINGHAM
CRISTON CRIMINAL SCHOOL
Criston, Kent ME16 6JH
Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

THANET DIVISION

NEWINGTON COUNTY
ST MICHAEL'S SCHOOL
Rampside, Kent ME16 6JH
Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

ST MARK'S CE INFANT

SCHOOL
Aylward, Epsom, Maidstone, Kent ME16 6JH
Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

KIRKLEES

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
EDUCATION SERVICES
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Gillwade Lane, Denby Dale, Yorkshire
Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.
Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.
Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Education Committee

Invite applications for the following

HEADSHIP

of

GREENVALE INFANT AND

JUNIOR SCHOOL

from well qualified teachers able to run the school in accordance with the best educational practice.

Salary: Head Teacher Group 4 plus London Allowance

Turnover: 1st September 1984

Reasonable removal expenses will be reimbursed (details on request).

Application form and further details from the Director of Education, Education Department (TAS), Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1TP (Tel: 01-886 4433 ext. 2609) to whom completed forms should be returned by 13th April 1984.

(9571)

LEICESTERSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

An Equal Opportunity Employer

HARVEY C.E. (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL

HEADSHIP - GROUP 2

HEAD required August

for this remodelled and extended school situated in a rural setting and serving both rural and urban households. It is situated about 14 miles S.E. of Nottingham.

Approximately 53 children on roll in August 1984.

Details on request (SAE).

Apply (no forms) with full particulars, curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of two referees to the Director of Education, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date: 13th April 1984.

(95051)

NORTH YORKSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

HIGHAM FERRERS JUNIOR SCHOOL

Higham Ferrers, Northants NN9 8ED

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

TEACHER - GROUP 6

Required for September 1984, able and experienced teacher for the Headship of this well-established junior school. Number on roll at present - 345.

Closing date - 13th April.

Details and forms (S.A.E.) from the County Education Officer (Mr. M. H. Northampton House, Northampton NN1 2JG, 053058).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

HINTESHAM AND CHATTISHAM C of E Controlled Primary School

(Re-advertisement)

Group 2 Ages 5-11 Number on roll 47

The school is a 2 class school serving the villages of Hintesham and Chattisham, 5 miles West of Ipswich.

The post becomes vacant from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

Dennington C of E Controlled Primary School

(Re-advertisement)

Group 1 Ages 5-11 Number on roll 45

The school is situated in the village of Dennington approximately 2 miles North of the small market town of Framlingham in the Suffolk coastal district of the county.

The post becomes vacant from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

COTTINGHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL

Berryfield Road, Cottesmore, Leicestershire LE16 8XN

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

TEACHER - GROUP 6

Required for September 1984, a suitably experienced teacher as Head of this primary school, in the pleasant village of Cottesmore, this is a Church of England Primary School.

Closing date - 13th April.

Details and forms (S.A.E.) from the County Education Officer (Mr. M. H. Northampton House, Northampton NN1 2JG, 053058).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

KINGS CLIFFE ENDOWED

SCHOOL

Park Street, Kings Cliffe, Peterborough PE8 6XN

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 2 First School from September 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

TEACHER - GROUP 6

Required for September 1984, a suitably experienced teacher as Head of this primary school, in the pleasant village of Cottesmore, this is a Church of England Primary School.

Closing date - 13th April.

Details and forms (S.A.E.) from the County Education Officer (Mr. M. H. Northampton House, Northampton NN1 2JG, 053058).

Suffolk County Council

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

HINTESHAM AND CHATTISHAM C of E Controlled Primary School

(Re-advertisement)

Group 2 Ages 5-11 Number on roll 47

The school is a 2 class school serving the villages of Hintesham and Chattisham, 5 miles West of Ipswich.

The post becomes vacant from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

Dennington C of E Controlled Primary School

(Re-advertisement)

Group 1 Ages 5-11 Number on roll 45

The school is situated in the village of Dennington approximately 2 miles North of the small market town of Framlingham in the Suffolk coastal district of the county.

The post becomes vacant from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1984.

Application form and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department (ST77/PMB) County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 6JB.

Closing date for applications 10th April, 1984.

(95051)

Nottinghamshire County Council

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

Head Teacher

Blyth C.E. (Aided) Primary School,

Retford Road, Blyth, Worksop, Notts.

Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Head Teacher of the above school. The Governors are seeking to appoint a well qualified, and experienced teacher. Applicants must have Christian Commitment and should be practising communicant members of the Church of England. The vacancy is created by the retirement of the Head Teacher.

Number on roll: 98

Salary Group: 3

Vacant: 1st September, 1984.

Application form and further details may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education at County Hall.

Closing Date: 13th April, 1984.

(9708)

Required September 1984

HEADTEACHERS

ST. JOHN'S GREEN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 4),
St. John's Green, Colchester.
THE GRANGE COUNTY INFANTS SCHOOL (Group 4),
Elder Avenue, Wickford.
HILLTOP COUNTY INFANTS SCHOOL (Group 4),
Hill Avenue, Wickford.

HEAD DESIGNATE

BLENNHEIM COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 4), Leighview Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Southend

Subject to Statutory Notices published by the Education Committee, this school will be formed by the amalgamation of the existing Junior and Infant schools.

Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation for all posts.

Please send foolscap s.a.e. for form and details for all posts to County Education Officer, P.O. Box 47, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LD.

Closing date: 20th April, 1984.



County Council

HEADSHIPS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of the following schools.

Hintesham and Chattisham C of E Controlled Primary School

(Re-advertisement)

Group 2 Ages 5-11 Number on roll 47

The school

EXTRA

EXTRA

Details of the syllabus changes in the Cambridge (University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate) examination, published in September 1982 for the June 1984 examinations, are by now familiar to teachers and publishers who have responded with a wealth of new and revised courses, particularly for the wider market of the First Certificate.

These changes, the first since 1975, are intended to take account of "Communicative approaches in teaching, particularly with regard to the content and weighting of the oral element". Minor changes in Papers 1, 2, 3 and 5 are overshadowed by those for the Listening Comprehension Paper 4. Understanding speech recorded on tape has become an essential part of the listening experience for learners of English worldwide, particularly necessary in the Third World, whether it be the spontaneous spoken language (radio phone-in slots) or language written to be spoken (news items). Gone are the literature oriented written language texts; in their place are recorded passages of authentic spoken English (public announcements, informal discussions) - witness to a greater appreciation of the range of meaning carried by the spoken word. The multiple choice format is now only one of the ways in which to present answers - true/false selection and chart completion are among others.

The division of Paper 4 into a number of parts clearly exposes learners to a broader range of contexts; while at First Certificate level the test could be described as interception of language data, it is to be hoped that training for the variety of situations will, at Proficiency level, enable learners to develop criteria for appropriateness. Change often implies the acceptance of a new status quo but in the world of EFL teaching over the past 20 years innovation has always been around the corner.

Materials writers have nearly all moved away from strict linguistic grading with its inevitable concentration on form, towards a better balance between fluency and accuracy. As teachers look for a rationale for the "communicative methodology" they appear to have espoused, discussion of the value of "authenticity" (whatever it means) and the nature of "communicativeness" are very much alive.

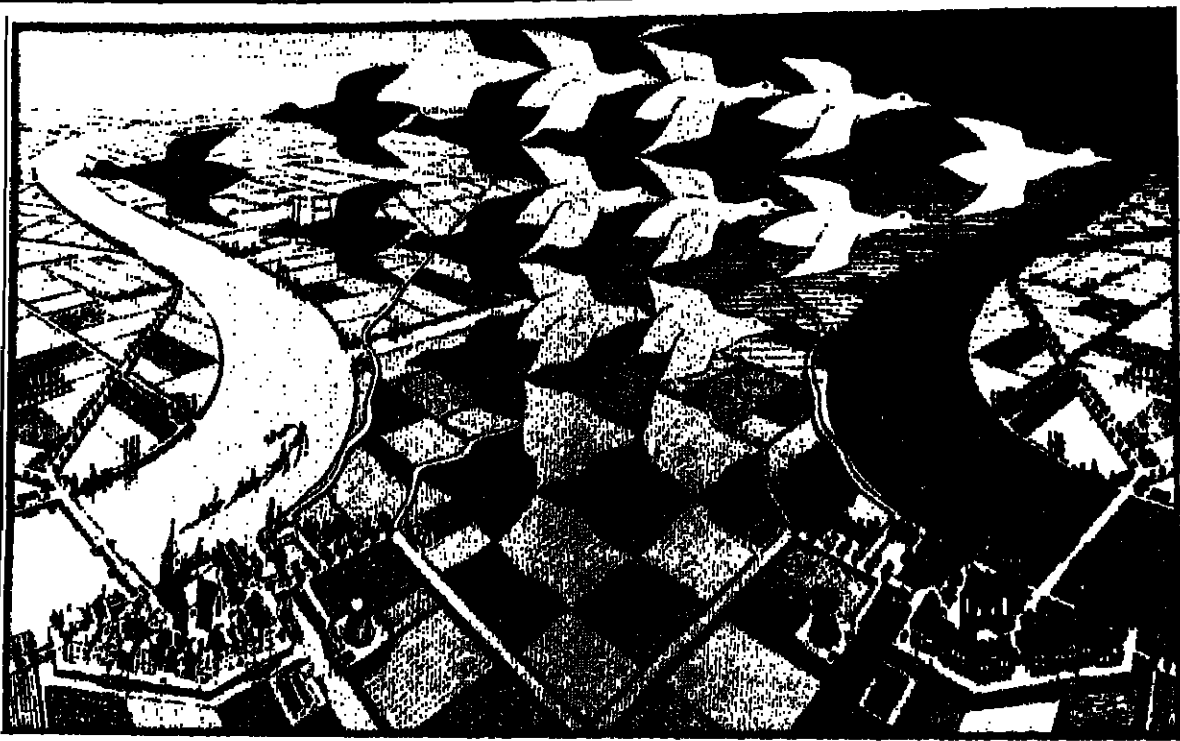
What do we mean by a natural conversation and what measures can we best use to assess a fluent exchange structure? Can we train students away from avoidance strategies towards productive paraphrase? These are some of the questions teachers face in preparing candidates for the interview in Paper 5.

International viability has always been and remains the principal criterion on which the justified prestige of the Syndicate Examination is based. Up to now it has been comparatively easy to maintain an international variety of English because of the bias towards written language. However, while a listening test based on airport announcements can be considered international, what is said and local circumstances will make the flavour of the announcement different in London, Lusaka and Dubai.

The problem of monocultural British English texts which appear to represent native speaker competence as modelled only on native speaker norms has been only highlighted in a recent article. There may be a case in future for one listening text at each level to offer an exchange between a native and a non-native speaker and perhaps with regional (Africa, Asia, Europe) variation.

All the courses and test papers reviewed below have accompanying recorded material. The new offerings from publishers divide naturally into pre-test material and course-books.

The new First Certificate has seen the UCLES join forces with Cambridge University Press in publishing First Certificate Examination Practice (I-Student's Book edited by Leo Jones (£3.95; 0 521 24727 3), rather than wait for an accumulated series of past papers to justify such a venture. It consists of five practice tests, including the official specimen papers, which translate into clear models the announced syllabus changes. Paper 4 material includes authentic BBC broadcasts. Teachers will welcome the "third passage" samples for Paper 1 (public notices, commercial advertising) which introduces a range of registers and more particularly the 26 communication activities for the third part of the interview in Paper 5. The



Escher's "Day and Night" (1938), from Longman First Certificate

Change at Cambridge

Andrew Gallagher on new and revised courses for First Certificate

range from map, cartoon and photographic stimuli to the more traditional. Imagine that... definitions of objects and ideas and conclude with questions for the prescribed texts option. It is to be hoped that the teacher's book will contain guidelines for the conduct of group interviews; as such, this should remain the blueprint for intensive pre-examination courses.

Practice Tests for Cambridge First Certificate in English - Set One. (M. Archer and E. Nolan-Woods, Nelson Students book £1.95, 0 17 555471 4. Teacher's book £2.25, 5554722. Set of 3 cassettes £18.00, 555473 0) covers similar ground. With clear notes on examination format and marking schemes for all papers, it could be used in conjunction with many of the coursebooks listed below. It is particularly helpful for Paper 3 in moving away from mere grammatical transformation to contextualized use of language and idiom.

The same cannot be said of First Certificate in English Practice - Revised Edition. (Oma Low, Edward Arnold £2.95, 0 7131 8748 6) which, despite examples of the new features is bound to confuse students and teachers because it does not follow the format of the five examination papers. It is also weak on help with Paper 5 providing no real contrast to the former Situation.

50 Tests in Essential English - (B. Elizabeth Pryse, Blackwell £3.95, 0 631 12261 3) covers all kinds of written test questions in the new Cambridge and current RSA examinations. Model answers are reinforced by comments on points of technique for all but purely vocabulary tests. Suitable for students working on their own, it provides good examples of over 20 types and should find a place on a teacher's training course.

A helpful, unpretentious book is Answering Examination Questions (P. M. Howe, Collins £3.25, 0 1037008 9) but despite its declared aims of providing help with study, examination and revision techniques, its target readership is problematical: students proficient enough to read it are precisely those who can already confidently seek information relating to social and study problems and who have acquired some study skills. That still leaves a vast number of students from largely Third World countries who would benefit from such skill training on FE College Communications courses. As often in a book of this kind, information data quickly in the London and Cambridge

their addresses.

Coursebooks

The teacher faced with the task of marshalling the abilities of those from widely differing backgrounds may find what he is looking for in *Advances - Main Course English* (P. Prowse and I. McGrath, Heinemann Educational £3.50, 0435 284509).

Attractively produced in colour, this large format textbook packs into just over 100 pages all manner of skill training exercises based on highly stimulating material. As well as the main usage and functional areas of language, it still finds room for work on study skills, register, abbreviation and, in the form of a questionnaire, draws the students' attention to the communicative skills they should have mastered by the end of the book. The reference grammar with its short exercises and the use of graphics shows what can be achieved if you are determined not to be dull.

On Course for First Certificate (J. Garton-Spencer, S. Greenall, Heinemann Educational Student's Book £3.95, 0435 28014 7) is an integrated topic based course of 10 units offering a variety of activities and exercises, though it contains a structural review, indices for structures and functions as well as listening texts, it conspicuously lacks a detailed contents list. I felt quite dizzy after looking through the packed pages of material coming non-stop at the student. A case of heads down for the year and don't be absent! The pace is relentless, the content tightly packed on each page; it needs room to breathe because reading passages and reals for comprehension are anything but dull.

English for First Certificate, Revised Edition (J. Allison, Cassell Student's book £4.95, 0 31041 7. Teacher's book £4.95, 31042 5. Cassettes £12.50, 31033 6) is a thorough teacher-based course, which might not appeal to the ultra communicative brigade because of its layout but its blend of obtrusive themes (parties, agony columns) will still attract those who prefer to work with an all-in coursebook, complete with remedial testing.

Meanings into Words (A. Doff et al., Cambridge University Press Student's book £3.25, 0 521 28705 7. Workbook £1.95, 287073. Testbook £1.35, 287081) is an attractive package representing the current informal approach suited to small classes in private language schools. It is full of talk and activity and, throughout, students are encouraged to work on their own

learning. Sixteen units subdivided into seven sections present and practice material in controlled and free situations. Short readings as well as excellent photographs (with in one case juxtaposed Thatcher and Rangan cartoons) offer a lively stimulus for pair and group work. At least one section per unit is recorded for listening activities and short Lab Session Drills offer individual reinforcement of grammatical points. The workbook contains a useful variety of written exercise types practising organization, usage and language in use. The authors clearly realize that a record of written work is for students a valuable guide to revision after all the activities. However, the separate printing of a slim test book which students are instructed not to write in seems odd, if not perverse.

Longman First Certificate (R. Kingsbury, Longman Coursebook £3.50, 0 521 74345 1. Teacher's guide £2.70, 74344 3. Practical Exams £1.50, 74343 5) contains 30 units offering thorough coverage of grammatical structure with 10 thematic areas cycled 3 times. The length of units is such as to allow considerable flexibility in their hand-out so that the book is suitable for short intensive courses as well as a full year's work. The information about the examination and course structure, is a model of clarity and cohesion, particularly welcome to non-native teachers overseas as it offers a carefully defined syllabus of skill training. Talks and dialogues are the staple fare of Listening Tests.

A slightly wider range is offered in *Progress Towards First Certificate* (Leo Jones, Cambridge University Press Student's book £3.25, 0 521 28950 5). Ten units of well presented authentic material are followed by Communicative Activities for pair and group work. They offer excellent material for the third Reading Comprehension test though some of the material is rather lengthy. A feature of composition training is reproduction of students' work which is then compared, to a more polished version; with faults in use rather than usage being highlighted. Nobody could accuse the author of cultural bias in his eclectic choice of settings but the menus, which include "Spotted Dick", while amusing to native teachers, are likely to reinforce all that is often said about English food elsewhere.

New First Certificate English: Language and Communication - Book 1 (M. S. Fowler and J. P. Fowler, Nelson £2.95, 17 555444 2 cassette £4.00, 555446 3).

the first of a series of four intermediate coursebooks, contains 24 units divided into four sections of six. The first three units in each section have functional titles (making enquiries, choosing a flat and are followed by a fourth on one particular topic. The units are particularly helpful in dealing with positions on prescribed books. The use of language in oral work before transfer to the written form - a sound approach at this level, to informal written English. The authors insist on retaining the dialogue form (as well as offering a wide range of photographs, pictures and diagrams) in order to relate spoken and written language; the themes of the dialogues are to appear in Book 4 - *Listening Comprehension and Interview*. Grammatical and Spelling Reference sections complete this contribution from the Fowler stable which recognizes the need for accuracy to pre-empt the written work at this level but which uses a blend of functional criteria and communicative activity to make way for less teacher dominated and more transactional language.

Cambridge Certificate English: revised edition (M. Archer and E. Nolan-Woods, Nelson Student's book £4.20, 17 555336 X. Key £1.50, 0 55541 9. Set of 3 cassettes £18.00, 55542 0) offers eight units divided into Oral and Reading/Writing sections related to a topic and built round a structure. A dialogue supported by a photograph is the springboard for the recorded Oral section and is used to highlight simple idiom and functional practice followed by training in listening strategies - with comment and justification for choices. Reading/Writing covers review grammar with exercises, work with vocabulary and phrasal idiom and people sample practice in various forms of directed writing as well as composition. A list of common phrasal verbs with multiple meaning (get through, go in for) and listening comprehension texts complete an attractively illustrated publication.

The same authors' *English for Cambridge Proficiency*, revised edition (Nelson Student's book £4.50, 555591; Key £1.50, 55554 3) follows a similar pattern of oral and written skills training. A list of topics for group discussion is related to the themes of the eight units. A List of English section covers basic grammar and vocabulary. This is supported by a Reminder section covering explanation, punctuation, use of articles usually neglected or too heavily emphasized elsewhere. Unit 6 - the language of literature with excerpts from poems and plays, and a passage on art appreciation - seems too diffuse to be of value to the average candidate who could have done with a second unit on register which included part of the Unit 6 material.

Practising for Proficiency (S. Andrews and J. C. Temple, Heinemann Educational Student's book £2.95, Teacher's book £2.95, 0 33 28749 4) and *Practising Tests for Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency - Set One* (M. Archer, E. Nolan-Woods, Nelson Student's book £3.95, 0 17 555391 9. Teacher's book £3.10, 555391 3 cassettes £18.00, 555321 4) both offer five complete tests and transcripts with the teacher's editions. Passages for Papers 2 and 3 in both are well chosen for their interest and appeal without including non-representative material. The new format third passages. The new range of question forms available in Paper 4 is bound to tax the ingenuity of textbook writers in the coming years and both sets of authors have wisely limited their offerings to multiple choice, blank filling and chart completion. Texts for listening in both books show that the challenge and scope provided for realistic situations have been accepted (doctor's surgery, nuclear attack, reporting a theft, student lift) but culture specific situations militate ultimately against overseas candidates. Andrews and Temple offer useful notes (as well as a list) particularly on Papers 4 and 5 with a reminder about recording equipment details of the marking scheme and an appendix with composition and interview questions for the 1984 prescribed texts.

1 Perspectives in Communicative Language Teaching, ed. K. Johnson and D. Porter, Academic Press 1983. 2 Discourse Analysis, M. Stubbs, Blackwell 1983. 3 The Question of Culture, C. and M. Alptekin, ELTJ January 1984.

Former ELTJ Adviser in Iran and Egypt, Andrew Gallagher teaches English at the Polytechnic of Central London.

New bridge-work

Nineteen Eighty-Four. By George Orwell. Longman Bridge Series £1.45. 0 582 33658 8.

In the beginning there was literature. Then there was language. Now, happily, they are beginning to co-exist. It was a healthy reaction which shook literature from its place of prominence in English foreign language teaching, acknowledging that it was senseless for generations of young Africans, for example, to pore over nineteenth-century English texts describing a time and a place completely beyond their experience. Senseless, too, to conceive of English language classes as a means to only one end. But like most reactions, it was a little extreme.

Many countries overseas still enter candidates for Cambridge O level literature - and although most syllabuses now include many non-British authors who write in English (Achebe and Soyinka are examples), they still offer Shakespeare and the more accessible of our modern novelists and poets. Orwell's *Animal Farm*, for instance, is a popular choice.

But quite apart from this examination-driven need, there is also a new interest in teaching literature as a variety of language use. Widdowson's *Stylistics and the Teaching of Literature* (Longman, 1975), excites those who have always liked the idea of using literature in their classes but have shied away from the notion of inculcating British culture. There are, too, many students who actually want to deepen their knowledge of the English-speaking world through reading its literature.

Reasons enough, then, for Longman to take a fresh look at its Bridge Series, which published its first titles in the mid-fifties. The fresh look and the changed situation have resulted in some editorial policy changes. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the latest addition to

Global books and local needs

continued from page 41

do more damage than it cares to admit to its overseas rather than home market; and according to Terence Creed Director, International Division, Macmillan, there were 15 per cent fewer students learning English in Britain last year than in 1982.

The talk is of computers and videos, but this is still a rich schools' club. Macmillan do not expect to sell more than 50-100 copies of their videos, and four hours of tape leaves the school some £500 the poorer. Add in differences in voltage, the way dust can play havoc with sensitive equipment, and the lack of standardization in video recorders, and one can begin to understand why Mr. Cass describes the market as "muddled and troubled". The pattern of hardware is not settled and there are many places where it is simply not available, he says.

The British Council is piloting computer assisted language learning in six centres, and is involved with the BBC in assembling archive material for a video course. Longman have already had great success in Germany with its *Follow Me* video course, and the BBC's mine production *Speakers* has won admiration for the flexibility which it allows the teacher. The high tech end of the spectrum is still in its infancy, but teachers are already excited by the opportunities video especially offers in conveying the non-verbal aspect of spoken language, or its converse. For video could also be



the list, unlike most earlier titles, has not been abridged or simplified. It certainly makes better sense at this level to present the original text. It would be a pity, too, to tinker with Orwell's delightful clarity. (A glance at *Sense and Sensibility* in 139 pages reminds one of the disadvantages of abridgement. Touches of Austen irony are difficult to find.)

This new-style text has numbered lines, a very useful device for reference in the classroom and an innovation as far as the series is concerned. The tradition of the glossary is continued. This one contains about 600 words - an adequate number, but it might also be of use to the students to know which words are to be found there. An asterisk would surely not be too cumbersome. A 12-page introduction gives brief details of Orwell's life, the background to the book and a short critical analysis of the novel. It is necessarily condensed, and personal experience as a foreign language and literature student leads me to doubt the value of such a piece. It is usually only once comprehensible once the novel has been read and understood.

Here is my main reservation. If we are really interested in making our literature available to advanced learners of English, there is surely more to be done than simply adding a glossary and an introduction. Why not introduce explanatory notes, either

throughout the text or at the end? *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is not an easy novel. There are many points of a cultural, literary or linguistic nature to be explained and it would be better to do this as and when the problems arise. A short bibliography could also be provided, sending the students to less condensed, though still accessible, sources of information on the writer and his work. It is to be hoped that the series will begin to move in this direction.

Teresa O'Brien

Teresa O'Brien teaches at the English Language Unit, Department of Adult and Higher Education, University of Manchester.

Clear cut

An Introduction to Language and Language Teaching. By C. J. Brumfit and J. T. Roberts. Batsford Academic £6.95. 0 7134 1599 1.

The Functional-Notional Approach From Theory to Practice. By Mary Finocchiaro and Christopher Brumfit. Oxford University Press £5.95. 0 19 434106 2.

It is a pleasure to come across texts for student language teachers that are not so esoteric as to be practically meaningless. Some of the praise for the clarity of both these books must go to Christopher Brumfit, whose name features on both covers.

In their preface to *An Introduction to Language and Language Teaching*, Messrs Brumfit and Roberts say: "Altogether, the book is based on the belief that teachers who do not know as much as possible about the nature of language, of people as they use language, and of various different approaches to the teaching of languages, will lessen their chances of self-improvement and increase the risk of falling prey to fashion and the whims of the market." A long quotation for a short review, but one worth noting, for the language teaching world can be a seductive place for the newcomer, who needs to retain a sense of individuality to survive in it.

The book fulfils its promise and presents the facts of the matter without oversimplification or over-abstraction. The authors divide the work into three sections: Language and How We Study It, which includes syntax, phonology, semantics, sociolinguistics, stylistics and psycho-linguistics; Language Teaching, examining the teaching of foreign, mother and second languages, psychology, as well as testing techniques, technology and

course design, and a short section on Teacher Training. There is also a useful glossary of teaching terminology and an extensive further reading list.

The great beauty of this package is that it is based on common sense and is clearly the result of wide personal experience. The key words of the trade are included (in italics) but the general style is straightforward and areas of language study that are vulnerable to the abuse of jargon are explained simply. Although the book is by the authors' admission only an introduction, it should be prescribed reading for not only students but also those teachers whose memories could benefit from some refreshment.

The *Functional-Notional Approach: From Theory to Practice* is an introduction only to the F-N approach, but it makes its point with a fair measure of success. The first third of the book includes chapters reviewing language teaching methods over the last century and explaining the F-N way. The second two-thirds are devoted to curriculum planning, methodology and what amounts to teaching and testing techniques, with pages of examples and suggestions of student work. This is the major weakness of the work, for it falls between the twin stools of theory and practice and does not achieve full success with either. None the less, the reader is left with a fairly clear understanding of what the F-N approach is and how it can be used in the classroom, although this is thanks more to the authors' avoidance of loose phrasing than it is to the book's organization.

Paddy Bostock

Paddy Bostock is a lecturer at the Polytechnic of Central London.

BEGINNER'S
LEVEL
BOOK 1

English

Michael Swan and Catherine Walter

- ★ A major new course in 4 levels from Beginner to First Certificate
- ★ Designed for adults and young adults
- ★ Multi-syllabus design
- ★ Attractive visual presentation
- ★ Highly varied teaching approach
- ★ Wide use of authentic material
- ★ Internationally relevant topics and language
- ★ Complete set of components for each level: Student's Book, Practice Book, Test Book, Teacher's Book, Student's Cassettes, Class Cassette Set.

All components of Level 1 available from leading ELT bookshops or, in case of difficulty, direct from Cambridge University Press, The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

EXTRA

Surrounded as we are with so many articulate people, I had always thought that anyone of average intelligence could learn a language; that was until my niece took a course in English language teaching. As she began to describe the linguistics, methodology, materials-evaluation, testing and micro-teaching components, I sensed that revelation was in the wind.

I am not entirely unfamiliar with this language-learning business, but I have always comforted myself that Chomsky's black box was just a simple device for explaining that osmosis which occurs when you put a grammar under one arm and a dictionary under the other and quietly generate. I had been under the impression that verbal behaviour was being polite as well as articulate, learning functions was following Hob through Mr Eckerley's Essential English, and a notional syllabus was the rough plan you set out with at the beginning of the academic year. However, my show-off references to Palmer (ME), West and Hornby, to the General Service List, Thorndike and even Le Francs Elementary met with embarrassing silence. I realized my gurus were passé; my terms unknown.

Functions, my niece said, are the in-things; selecting, grading and situationalizing words and structures are definitely out and certainly, she said, voice, very age-relevant. I reflected on Mr Hornby's "Ways of Expressing" in his Guide to Patterns and Usage. Was there really a generation gap between his expressions and today's functions? I recalled those Strasbourg afternoons when the Council of Europe Out-of-School committee (Further Education, not hokey) searched for a non-language syllabus to avoid rival language claims and so that the C of E might stamp a competence level in a migrant-worker's passport. Targets not language, use not usage - was it so different now?

It is said that communication, interaction, stimulation and authenticity - that's what it's all about, and paralinguistic features, too. (She is into body-language.) I began to visualize her future attempts at materials-writing: practice exercises (simulations?) based on, say, television's *Crossroads* to include communication activities in starting meaningfully into the middle-

distance and crying quietly a l'anglaise into motel-coffee. She has not yet taught abroad but I am sure the Japanese, for just one example, will have none of this behaviour. They will want to read about it (with Japanese footnotes) but certainly not indulge in it.

And what about Total Physical Response? Her question cut into my reflections. Ah well, commitment, I said, devotion to a goal is a character-building act and was about to quote from "IT" when she explained Asher, and I rejoined with Gouin. Who? *The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages* (George Philip 1893) - action-chains and total responses littered those pages. She smiled benignly, asked if my reading-list had been declared an ancient monument and moved on to what I took for a religious outburst. (Religion and language are the two experiences everyone has and in which everyone believes they're right.) Total immersion, she declared, is the bridge over the gap between L1 and L2 learning-facilities. Deep-end strategy and sink-or-swim techniques get to the heart of language-acquisition. Throw in a bit of choral work, I said, and we might enjoy the Baptist experience of speaking in tongues.

But what shall I specialize in? Now, requests for family advice are tendered and I hesitated, ESP, EOP, EAP? For the French, langue de civilisation are inseparable, but where has all the cultural English gone? Does a language have to be neutered to be international? Culture-loaded texts, she said, are instruments of linguistic imperialism; cultural capsules (taken after meals?) were in certain countries permissible; in West Germany for Landeskunde and in Japan for their curiosity value. Otherwise the teacher should distance herself from a cultural rôle. The EFL teacher, she concluded, is a key to status-improvement and social mobility. But wouldn't it help to concentrate on language-learning rather than on EFL? I asked feebly. It might help even by keeping the terms simple like Chomsky did with his black box...

Terence Creed

Terence Creed is Director, International Division, of Macmillan Publishers.

Chambers

This dictionary has 54000 carefully selected examples and is easy to use following the IPA scheme.

Up to date with information on grammar and usage included in individual entries.

Paperback £4.95n. Hardback £7.50n.

A WORKBOOK is available to help students use the dictionary without relying on the help of a teacher. 75p.

CHAMBERS
UNIVERSAL
LEARNERS'
DICTIONARY

Including 54000 examples of modern English usage

Available from all good booksellers or write to:
CHAMBERS
FREEPOST
EDINBURGH EH7 6LA

Institute for
English Language Education
University of Lancaster

Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education:
Linguistics and English Language Education

Study full-time or part-time for a recognized academic qualification in the Teaching of English as a Foreign or Second Language.
For Teachers of any nationality who have two years' experience.
An innovative course concerned with practical issues and relevant principles.



Write for details to:
The Secretary (TES L2)
Institute for English Language Education
University of Lancaster
Lancaster
England LA1 4YT



A cartoon adventure story and each unit of Breakaway, Nelson's lively and attractive three year course for 11 to 16 year-olds. The books, by David Bellon and Emma Peterson, are divided into 15 units, and each unit subdivided into 45-minute lessons. Each stage of Breakaway consists of a student's book, a teacher's book, workbook and cassette.

Easy on the eye

Opening Strategies £3.25. 0 582 51690 0. Teacher's Book £3.90. 51688 9. Building Strategies, new edition £3.25 57945 7. By Brian Abbs and Ingrid Frøebalm.

Longman Track One. By Michael Palmer and Donn Byrne. £2.55. 0 582 51347 2. Teacher's Book £4.80. 51353 7. Workbook by Valerie Quilman. £1.40. 51356 1. Track Two £2.65. 51348 0.

Longman Journeys On Course. By Susan Axbery. £3.10 0 582 51365 0. Workbook. By Lella Keane. £1.10. 51364 2.

Longman The Oxford Preliminary Examination Book. By H A Swan. Oxford University Press £3.50. 0 19 453278 X.

Write Ideas. By Eric Glendinning and Helen Mantell. Longman £2.50. 0 582 74810 0.

Opening Strategies is the most handsome course book I have ever seen. The print is clear, the layout is easy to follow and it is illustrated with superb colour photographs. The book has a loose storyline based on a group of characters attending a film conference. Each of the 16 units has a dialogue divided into three parts with language work on each. At the end of each unit are a grammar review and oral exercises, and each unit has listening, reading and writing activities. The language functions are made clear, and learners are equipped with language for immediate use.

The course moves at a fairly rapid pace, which makes it suitable for false beginners. (However, even for them the treatment of past simple and present perfect is cursory). For real beginners, additional presentation and practice of grammatical points will be necessary, and the revision incorporated in later units will need supplementing.

The tapes are good quality, though some of the listening activities are rather complicated, and the rapid colloquial speech of some items presents difficulties. Useful ideas for further activities are found in the teacher's book, and home study is well catered for by the workbook. Opening Strategies provides an excellent alternative to Starting Strategies as the first book in the Strategies series.

The second book, Building Strategies, has a new edition available from late March. This has an enriched, grammatical content which will make it a good follow-up to Opening Strategies. The pages are packed with material and the type is often smaller than in the first edition, but the excellence of the design ensures that the book is clear and attractive.

Track and Journeys both come under the umbrella of Longman's Ready to English. Track is a secondary

school course for 12 to 16-year-olds. The authors believe that adolescents don't like pretending to be adults, and situations in which learners play adult roles are avoided. Alternate units tell the fictional adventures, with strip cartoon support, of 17-year-old Tina and 13-year-old Tim, with Tony the artist and his chimpanzee Ringo. The content and appearance of these units mark it clearly for a school audience.

The other units deal with a whole range of interesting subjects - perception, the Bayeux Tapestry, prehistoric monsters, the fastest animal/highest mountain/longest river... in the blurb-writer's words "a rich mix of fact and fantasy". Content is important, not just a peg to hang language on. It is predictable that the first unit of a beginners' course will include "What's this?" "It isn't a..." Track is unusual in providing a setting where the question is real. "What's this?" (picture of sea horse). "It's a fish" (picture of dolphin). "A dolphin isn't a fish".

Track has a sound structural basis with a functional overlay. The grading is gentle; the first five units deal with functions performed with the present simple. Regular pronunciation work has a welcome emphasis right from the beginning on linking the stress as well as sounds. Reading is carefully developed. The teacher's book is useful and conveniently set out with students' pages included. For students learning English at school, with no immediate prospect of using English outside the classroom, Track provides a very good course.

Journeys (Level 1): On Course is intended for older secondary pupils, but is of interest to adult learners too. Like Track, Journeys alternates storyline and topic units. The storyline element is provided by Operation Drake, "the real-life journey of exploration around the world undertaken by a group of young people from many different countries". The topics include Dangers in the Home, Air Travel, and Computer Science, and each is loosely linked to the preceding Operation Drake unit.

It is assumed that the students have already met the structures practised, and are able to develop their understanding and use of them. They are presented in a text or dialogue, which is followed by a comprehension check. The structures being practised are clearly set out; a list makes it easy to find these for reference and revision. Language practice is effective and well contextualized. Listening, reading and writing sections consolidate the structural work and contribute to the topic.

The book is attractive, clear to follow, thorough and imaginative. It is highly recommended for lower intermediate students, and for teachers as a model of how sound

structural teaching can be combined with material of real interest to make a satisfying coursebook.

H A Swan is the chief examiner of the Oxford Preliminary EFL Exam, and The Oxford Preliminary Examination Book consists of 10 practice examinations. Reading tests use authentic or authentic-type material including instructions, advertisements, forms. Unfortunately the texts are sometimes overleaf from the questions, which makes them difficult to use. Writing tasks, in addition to letters and an optional "straight" essay title include short, practical things like "There is a large dog in one of your rooms and you want to keep it. Write the notice you would put on the door." (About 5-10 words) weakest question is Paper 2, No 1, where the student must understand a form in order to fill it in.

Several forms require an awareness of a situation and convention which is outside the experience of many native speakers. Applying for an American Express-type credit card may be the stuff of everyday life for H A Swan, like replying to a third person invitation to an eighteenth birthday party, refusing an invitation to a housewarming, or writing an invitation card for a fancy dress party.

But if the whole concept behind the exercises is unfamiliar, understanding it is difficult. The final question tests students' ability to use an English-English dictionary effectively, with a dictionary extract reproduced, encouraging teachers and students to take dictionary use seriously - an example of the beneficial backwash effect of the Oxford exam.

The author, in his introduction, hopes that an examination may "not only test but also teach". This book is a rare example of a practice examination book that achieves this aim.

Write Ideas is an intermediate course in writing skills. Its eight units each concentrate on one sub-skill or type of continuous writing. The subject matter is generally scientific. The author's analysis of skills required for each type of writing is good, but exercises are all on different topics, making the book very bit very, eg Unit 3 on Planning covers 13 topics in 12 pages. "Useful Language" sections are disappointing. Insufficient help is given in expanding notes, and there are no examples of notes expanded into paragraphs.

In a writing course it is possible to break writing down into short simple tasks which can act as preparation for a longer piece of writing. Write Ideas remains fragmented.

Clare Fletcher lectures at Haringey College of Further Education.

Points of balance

Second Selections from Modern English Teacher (SMET). Edited by Susan Holden. Longman Handbooks for Language Teachers £3.95. 0 582 74614 0. Press Ahead: a teacher's guide to the use of newspapers in English language teaching. By Barry Baddock. Pergamon Press £2.95. 0 08 029441 3. The Practice of English Language Teaching. By Jeremy Harmer. Longman Handbooks for Language Teachers £4.95. 0 582 74612 4.

Chris Brumfit can always be relied upon to stimulate worthwhile discussion. In his article in the appendix to SMET he is anxious to remind publishers of the balance to be struck between commercial and educational demands. Teachers, he says, are to be encouraged to develop a sense of informed confidence to face their classroom responsibilities. SMET is an outstanding example of these demands being met.

The magazine Modern English Teacher, from which this collection is drawn, embodies in its publishing policy a dual aim of encouraging teacher confidence and teacher discretion. Confidence is encouraged by the regular publication of practising teachers' articles in which they describe their classroom successes. Discretion is encouraged by the "simplicity" of the presentations without the arrogant predictions of the "this will motivate your students" type.

This second selection contains 66 articles, all very practical. At a time when "communicative" teaching encourages a range of different classroom activities it is a near impossibility to categorize activity types without any overlap. Nevertheless, the groupings decided upon are most helpful, combining "established" categories, listening, reading, writing, oral presentation, visual aids, with "new" categories, integrated skills, games, role play and simulation.

My only quibble would be with the category "Just the thing for Friday afternoons". Each of the articles in this section involve language learning principles worthy of a central place in an EFL programme rather than a banishment to the periphery. Let's hope that "Third Selections" keeps up the excellent tradition, possibly with an increase in articles from teachers whose mother-tongue is not English.

Press Ahead is another example of a publisher meeting an educational demand, namely "resource packs, sets of materials with advice to teachers on how to adapt and modify the contents" (Brumfit, SMET page 131). The nine chapters of Press Ahead give clear suggestions on exploiting the main aspects of newspapers: the front page, headlines, articles, letters, cartoons, photographs, advertisements, classified ads, miscellaneous features. Each chapter has three parts: deductive exercises for students to work out language features, a summary of language features, and activities using the relevant sections of the newspaper.

There are occasional weaknesses in the language feature summaries; for example, why is "Israeli general dismissed" under "simple present" when "Devon village terrorised" is under "past participle"? Also there is room in the "articles" chapter to highlight some of the "discourse" reasons for the positioning of relative clauses and pre-modified noun phrases. It is not enough to say their use is to "vary sentence structure" and "pack in information". More exercises like activity nine which examines the stylistic effect of syntactic changes, would have been welcome.

These minor shortcomings should not overlook the book's strength - its clear encouragement to teachers to look closely at the potential of all elements in newspapers and make up their own minds on how they might be useful for their classes.

Both SMET and Press Ahead deserve a place in a teacher's collection.

They both have a clearly defined limited target. Unfortunately The Practice of English Language Teaching does not have this same precision of focus. The book simply tries to do too much. The theoretical section is little more than gross oversimplification of a few crucial issues that could confuse rather than clarify. There is also an alarming thread of naively running through the theory component, starting on the cover with the suggestion that there is "the theory of English language teaching". We are told there is a "most important" part of a word; that one of the most famous moments in English theatre is achieved "purely through intonation", and that "would you like to come to the cinema" is performing an inviting function. On page 15 we are told that rules of use have not been "clearly stated" but teachers shouldn't be alarmed. Yet on page 222 we find that every teacher should know the rules that govern language use.

In short the theoretical section is inadequate. The practical section is detailed and systematic, and precise suggestions for staging classroom activities are given with clear references where appropriate. The "nuts and bolts" ideas are most valuable for trainee and recently qualified teachers. But some confusion might arise simply because the book is too ambitious, with suggestions ranging from third person singular "s" to academic reading of animal behaviour texts. The book might have limited itself to teaching, say, up to FCE level and should only have included a listening section if there were a tape to accompany it. The large chunks of transcript dialogues are just too daunting. One final point: Chomsky's first name is Noam, not Naom, and grammar is not spelt "grammer" (page 17).

Harold Fish

Harold Fish lectures in English language research at Birmingham University.

Behind the lines

Start Reading. By Leslie Adams and Angela Lomas. Pergamon Press £2.50. 0 08 029 4359.

Start Reading for Adults. By M C Vincent. Longman £2.50. 0 582 52637 X. Storylines. By Mark Fletcher and David Birt. Longman £1.25. 0 582 79103 0.

Here are three sources of supplementary material, all suitable for adults or young people and all including a pleasing variety of factual elements, presented in an acceptably neutral, non-textist manner.

Start Reading is the first of a series of reading comprehension workbooks based on materials developed at the Anglo-Mexican Institute in Mexico City. It is written, one assumes, for elementary and lower intermediate students. Ten units with three texts in each, give information about different countries, plants, animals, people and national customs. Many are descriptive - a language function which is essential for study purposes and is often under-represented in course books, where the emphasis tends to be on the narrative function. Text types are varied: there are picture captions, instructions, letters, menus, etc. The book is copiously illustrated and texts are kept quite short.

My major reservation concerns the apparent absence of a sound underlying theory of teaching reading. Very little attempt is made to teach reading strategies. Once or twice pre-reading questions are posed but their systematic use is not suggested. There is a great deal of emphasis on true/false exercises and on multiple-choice exercises which test rather than teach. Cohesion and vocabulary are tackled only patchily. Nonetheless there are only explicit encouragement to guess the meaning of new words from the context. Therefore, in fact, more writing than reading

exercises. Perhaps the authors intend to nudge their intentions clear in the Teachers' Notes, but these have not yet appeared.

The main organizing principle seems to be thematic, although this is often only loosely the case. The first unit is headed, "London, Canada, Scotland", leading one to expect texts about those places. In fact, the third one is about ospreys, which happen to live in Scotland (among other places) - a rather misleading way of teaching the relationship between heading and text. Perhaps because of the thematic approach, the texts vary somewhat in level. Discerning teachers will, however, select those that suit their purposes.

In contrast, Start Reading for Adults, an addition to the Reading for Adults series, states its aims clearly. It is written for students in their first or second year of English, to be used in one of three ways: as a first intensive course in how to read a foreign language; as a supplement to the general course book, a way of learning language from reading, or as material to encourage individual private reading out of class.

The texts are practically and lexically graded to correspond to levels 2, 3 and 4 of Longman's Structural Readers. They are, however, quite long, matching the length of the average feature article in a popular magazine. They are lavishly illustrated with coloured photographs and diagrams which, happily, break the text into visually manageable units. The themes have been chosen, according to the authors, to relate to the content areas in course books. One feels that the course books envisaged are the glossy ones available mainly in the First Year context, though the material is interesting and informative: talking gorillas, time capsules, living accommodation for single people - these give the flavour.

The notes to the teacher offer sensible advice about pre-reading, reading for gist and for detail, strategies for deducing word-meaning and the use of the dictionary. The exercises are headed in such a way that students are encouraged to recognize a variety of reasons for reading. One would have liked to see more emphasis on cohesive devices. They are important from the very beginning, after all. Each unit concludes with a fairly light-hearted idea for a communicative activity.

The Third World is given due prominence in Storylines. In a short foreword the authors express their admiration for the work being done by voluntary organizations in many parts of the world, both to relieve human suffering and to protect endangered animals. A portion of their royalties will be given to support such organizations. These themes are represented in the book in units such as Ivory Poachers and Vaccine. But lest readers should feel a diet such as this might not sustain the interest of their particular students, other units present comic or biographic material.

Each of the 20 units presents a sequence of pictures or documents: drawings, photographs or cartoons. They are intended as stimuli for productive work. The first ten are suitable for elementary to lower-intermediate students, the rest progress towards the intermediate level. The emphasis of the exercises is rather more towards the oral than the written. They were conceived with AVELS candidates in mind. The important element is, however, the pictures. For a reasonable price teachers will have a fund of related visuals which, as the authors suggest, will integrate well with project work involving magazines, newspapers and news broadcasts. In spite of the title, the material is not wholly narrative, several of the units include descriptive language.

Terence Creed

BUSINESS READING SKILLS

Michael Carrier

This book contains 35 texts drawn from both British and American sources. Each is accompanied by a page of notes and exercises which have been designed to help students of business English at intermediate level and above to read and understand the types of documents they are likely to have to deal with in their jobs.

0 245-53916-6

Abt £2.95

HARRAP'S COMMUNICATION GAMES

Jill Hadfield

Forty 'fun-to-do' games and activities for those just starting to learn English as a foreign or second language. By combining concentrated language practice with the opportunity for real communication, this book will boost student confidence and motivation. Pages of photocopyable material will save teachers endless preparation time.

0 245-53902-6

£5.50

TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Colin Dawson

A practical, jargon-free guide for new or intending teachers of EFL, concentrating on method in the classroom. Appendices list training courses for English language teachers, examination boards, recommended books and useful addresses.

0 245-53929-8

£1.75n

For inspection copies of *Business Reading Skills* please write to: Education Department, HARRAP Ltd, Freeport, London EC4B 4AJ, giving your school address.

HARRAP 18-23 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7PD

From Brian Abbs and Ingrid Frøebalm...



BUILDING STRATEGIES
NEW EDITION

More skills practice,
more authentic reading passages,
and it's in colour.

And
VIDEO

Announcing
Family Affair
- the new video film which can be used with Building Strategies. For details write to:
Longman English Language Teaching, Longman Group Limited,
Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE.

Longman

A wet night in Barcelona

Brian Abbs on being an Author



time, perhaps you'd like the London Palladium! Teachers never seem to be satisfied: when is the workbook coming out? Why isn't there any authentic listening? Can I have 30 free copies? Where's the teacher's book? Is it suitable for my class at the police academy? Do you have a set of slides to go with it? The babble goes on. It spills out of the lecture halls and the exhibition stands and continues long into the night in dingy hotel bars. But then it isn't exactly a Cook's Tour for the writer either. There's the physical discomfort. Worse than a plague of boils, more enervating than insomnia, more painful than stomach ache, is the dreaded Montezuma's Revenge. When you've had it you know why it has been called so. There are the professional mishaps. Picture this. You are on the 17-hour long haul out of Gatwick on a British Caledonian flight already delayed for 9 hours. The champagne you had outside the departure gate has long de-

air. What a way to make a living! The dry white wine, so chilled and so refreshing, makes things right with the world. You chat away and at last feel that ELT is a respectable job, and can ignore the glare when you tell people you don't exactly write novels. An attractive woman, slim, gold-dressed, in something silk and scarlet charms the crowd. Later, in the sitting area, the wife of the Second Secretary approaches and you comment on the charm and wit of the Lady in Red. "Lady!" hisses the wife of the Second Secretary, "that's no lady, that's a man!" Sometimes your paralinguistic intentions just let you down. On a wet night in Barcelona you're on at 8 pm. There's a friendly crowd in the warm British Council library. The two projectors throw nice beams - the carousel, slide projector works - and someone has said something wonderful about book three in the series. You glow. Then you notice that the group round the stove don't seem to respond. So you prod them with your silver rod (one of the little things picked up from The Silent Way) and grab them by the arm just as you were taught to do at a seminar on 'The Teacher, Self-Assertion and Communicative Interaction' at Saffron Walden. Nothing happens. You choke, you freeze until a lady from IBM (who is sitting in the front row and who once talked to you in the coffee queue at IATEFL 80) whispers that many people come from the street merely to keep warm in the British Council Library. They have cold nights in Spain, too. Then there are the geographical mistakes you make when you think the people of a town in France when you are actually somewhere in industrial Belgium. There is a hidden reef with the vowels in German place names as there is in switching English proverbs into Croatian. An author's tour can be tense, but and terrifying. But it can also be terrific. That's why there are so many of us in the EFL business out there on the road even we should, more than likely, be doing something else.

The micro way

by Paul Power

dents research unit; who, as well as offering a theoretical perspective, have written some useful software of their own. Following this a number of language schools including Eurocentre, Bell International House, have started developing computer assisted language learning (CALL) facilities of their own. It is likely that there will be an explosion of interest over the next 18 months with the publication of a series of books on the subject and as several of the major publishers move into the potentially lucrative ELT software market. (Collins plan to market Higgins and Johns software in April). What then are the uses and benefits available to the EFL teacher and student? Essentially the microcomputer is a device able to absorb large amounts of data, and to process or transform that data at exceedingly high speeds into information. The information can be supplied in a whole variety of forms. Tim Johns has identified a number of possible roles that the machine might be assigned: teacher or tester; trainer; playmate; learner; informant; demonstrator; environment; clown; and resource (see *Approaches to CALL for EFL: A summary of work in progress - 7883*). A central theme of Johns' is the need to move away from using the computer merely as an efficient means of developing drills and question and answer routines, all of which is firmly rooted in Skinnerian behaviourist theory and in its educational realization, programmed learning. Rather Johns favours what he calls 'a generative approach', whereby the machine itself generates material in accordance with the student's progress. One of the biggest problems faced by EFL teachers is, of course, shared by other subject teachers, that of obtaining suitable software. Basically the following possibilities are available to them: ● Making use of non-ELT specific software. Many of these are primary/secondary literacy skills orientated, others of the home computer type (simulations, etc.). ● Purchasing ELT specific software. There are a number of programs available from people such as Wida software including the excellent 'Word Pack' series by Chris Jones running on the 16K ZX81. (The Higgins and Johns book just published, *Computers in Language Learning*, contains listings for several programs to run on a Sinclair Spectrum). ● Writing your own programs in Basic or one of the other home computer languages. Unfortunately, good programmers do not always make good teachers and vice versa. Also teachers may not have the time and energy to devote the many hours needed to gain sufficient competence in a computer language to be able to write good software. It has

Simulations A lot of usable software here including many excellent business simulations which go down marvellously on ESP courses. The main value here is in the interaction which is generated when a group of students are presented with a screen of instructions to make sense of and then a task to tackle interactively. Decisions have to be discussed and put into effect, and often have to be remade at a later stage. Presentation of fact and information Using a database the teacher is able to format and present to the students an array of information. It would be possible to build up a profile of details of shops, cinemas, restaurants, etc. within an area. It is possible, for example, to have students work out a mini teletext system or to design an electronic magazine or newspaper. Word processing This can be particularly useful with students keen on writing, as it can be used in drafting, editing, making revisions, etc. Most systems now boast a wordprocessing facility. Interactive video The idea of linking video to computer is exciting and under development. The biggest drawback is the cost both in terms of the hardware and in the production of the film itself. As a supplement to course texts An area not as yet explored but one likely to receive more and more attention, especially as it would fit in nicely with existing methodologies, and could provide for work activities to be carried out both in the classroom and as self study at home. What then is the future of the micro in ELT? We can be fairly certain that it isn't going to away. Nor will it follow the path of the now very much out-of-fashion language laboratory. Once the initial euphoria has passed it is likely that CALL will grow steadily in credibility as we discover new roles that it can play in the process of language acquisition. With research well under way into areas such as speech synthesis, and more importantly into AI (artificial intelligence), we are going to witness a number of exciting and challenging developments in the world of ELT over the next few years. Paul Power is a freelance teacher and course designer and author of *Teaching English as a Foreign Language*. He is currently Principal English teacher at a boarding school in Dorset.

MARY HEADSHIPS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts:

BRISTOL
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts:

WARWICKSHIRE
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD
RISHOPTON JUNIOR AND INFANT SCHOOL
Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 9PB
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head of this Group 1 school (167 on roll) with effect from September 1984 or January 1985. (523031/10010)

NORTHUMBERLAND
HEADTEACHERS required for following 2 1/2 FIRST SCHOOLS:
BRANTON COUNTY FIRST
Branton, Newbrough, Alnwick NE66 4JF
(Group 1, 25 pupils)
Required from Sept. 1984
BYRNES COUNTY FIRST
Byrnes Village, Newcastle upon Tyne NE15 1TR
(Group 1, 35 pupils)
Required from Sept. 1984
HUMSHAUGH CE AIDED
Humshaugh, Hexham NE46 1AA
(Group 1, 35 pupils)
Required from Sept. 1984
Applicants for all above posts should have completed not less than 5 years service as qualified teachers at date of application. The governors will be looking for a committed member of the Church of England.
FOR ALL POSTS: Removal expenses/allowance may be payable.
Application forms (foolscap size), returnable to: 20.4.84, from: Director of Education, County Hall, Newcastle NE1 1EF. (523934/110010)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
ST MONKEYS AREA COMBINED SCHOOL
Currier Drive, Milton Keynes MK14 6HS
Group 5 (160 on roll plus 78 Nursery)
Headteacher: P. Mitchell
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Headteacher. The successful candidate will be considered and need not be a Headteacher.
Applicants should have completed not less than 5 years service as qualified teachers at date of application. The governors will be looking for a committed member of the Church of England.
FOR ALL POSTS: Removal expenses/allowance may be payable.
Application forms (foolscap size), returnable to: 20.4.84, from: Director of Education, County Hall, Newcastle NE1 1EF. (523934/110010)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
ST. EDWARDS R.C. (AIDED)
Hazel Avenue, Aylesbury.
Middle School
Headteacher: P. Mitchell
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Headteacher. The successful candidate will be considered and need not be a Headteacher.
Applicants should have completed not less than 5 years service as qualified teachers at date of application. The governors will be looking for a committed member of the Church of England.
FOR ALL POSTS: Removal expenses/allowance may be payable.
Application forms (foolscap size), returnable to: 20.4.84, from: Director of Education, County Hall, Newcastle NE1 1EF. (523934/110010)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
ST. EDWARDS R.C. (AIDED)
Hazel Avenue, Aylesbury.
Middle School
Headteacher: P. Mitchell
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Headteacher. The successful candidate will be considered and need not be a Headteacher.
Applicants should have completed not less than 5 years service as qualified teachers at date of application. The governors will be looking for a committed member of the Church of England.
FOR ALL POSTS: Removal expenses/allowance may be payable.
Application forms (foolscap size), returnable to: 20.4.84, from: Director of Education, County Hall, Newcastle NE1 1EF. (523934/110010)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
ST. EDWARDS R.C. (AIDED)
Hazel Avenue, Aylesbury.
Middle School
Headteacher: P. Mitchell
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Headteacher. The successful candidate will be considered and need not be a Headteacher.
Applicants should have completed not less than 5 years service as qualified teachers at date of application. The governors will be looking for a committed member of the Church of England.
FOR ALL POSTS: Removal expenses/allowance may be payable.
Application forms (foolscap size), returnable to: 20.4.84, from: Director of Education, County Hall, Newcastle NE1 1EF. (523934/110010)

HEADSHIP

From September 1984
Langford Lower School
Church Street, Langford,
Biggleswade Beds., SG18 9QA
Group 4
Estimated number on roll September 1984 - 100 children aged 5-9 years.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 4 School.
Application form and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Bedford, MK42 9AP.
Closing Date: 19 April 1984. (0898)

HEADSHIP

From September 1984
Langford Lower School
Church Street, Langford,
Biggleswade Beds., SG18 9QA
Group 4
Estimated number on roll September 1984 - 100 children aged 5-9 years.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 4 School.
Application form and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Bedford, MK42 9AP.
Closing Date: 19 April 1984. (0898)

HEADSHIP

From September 1984
Malden Junior School
Newark Road, Luton,
Beds LU4 8LD
Group 6
Estimated number on roll September 1984 - 470 children aged 7-11 years.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 6 Junior School.
Application form and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP.
Closing Date: 6th April 1984. (0847)

HEADSHIP

From September 1984
Malden Junior School
Newark Road, Luton,
Beds LU4 8LD
Group 6
Estimated number on roll September 1984 - 470 children aged 7-11 years.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headship of this Group 6 Junior School.
Application form and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP.
Closing Date: 6th April 1984. (0847)

Primary Headships

Applications are invited for the following posts that fall vacant from September 1984.

BEMBRIDGE CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
127 on roll
BRADING CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
105 on roll
SANDOWN BROADWAY COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
99 on roll
TOTLAND COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
87 on roll

Deputy Headships
GODSHILL COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Godshill
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
72 on roll
The successful candidate will have responsibility for a class of 67 year olds.
NEWPORT BARTON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 4
174 on roll (Excluding Nursery)
The successful candidate will be required to take responsibility for an area of the curriculum throughout the school and will initially be responsible for a class in the upper half of the school.
NITON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
77 on roll
Candidates should have experience throughout the Primary age range but particularly with 6/7 year old pupils.
SHANKLIN CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
135 on roll
Applicants should have experience throughout the Primary age range.
FOR ALL POSTS
Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1UD, to whom completed forms should be returned by 13 April, 1984. (0874)

Isle of Wight County Council

Applications are invited for the following posts that fall vacant from September 1984.

BEMBRIDGE CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
127 on roll
BRADING CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
105 on roll
SANDOWN BROADWAY COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
99 on roll
TOTLAND COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
87 on roll

Deputy Headships
GODSHILL COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Godshill
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
72 on roll
The successful candidate will have responsibility for a class of 67 year olds.
NEWPORT BARTON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 4
174 on roll (Excluding Nursery)
The successful candidate will be required to take responsibility for an area of the curriculum throughout the school and will initially be responsible for a class in the upper half of the school.
NITON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 2
77 on roll
Candidates should have experience throughout the Primary age range but particularly with 6/7 year old pupils.
SHANKLIN CE (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Age range 5-9 years
Group 3
135 on roll
Applicants should have experience throughout the Primary age range.
FOR ALL POSTS
Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1UD, to whom completed forms should be returned by 13 April, 1984. (0874)

Head Teacher

Robert Miles Junior School,
Market Place, Bingham, Notts.

Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Head Teacher of the above school. The vacancy is created by the retirement of the Head Teacher.
Number on roll: 230
Salary Group: 4
Vacant: 1st September, 1984.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education at County Hall.
Closing Date: 13th April, 1984. (0706)

Nottinghamshire County Council

County Hall, West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7BP

Education

Head Teacher

Robert Miles Junior School,
Market Place, Bingham, Notts.

Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Head Teacher of the above school. The vacancy is created by the retirement of the Head Teacher.
Number on roll: 230
Salary Group: 4
Vacant: 1st September, 1984.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education at County Hall.
Closing Date: 13th April, 1984. (0706)

English Language Teaching from Macmillan....

your chance to reach new horizons

Although computer assisted learning (CAL) has made considerable strides forward over the past couple of years, with most primary and secondary schools making at least moderate use of the micro, one area which has hitherto been rather slow in taking advantage of the microchip revolution has been the field of modern language teaching and in particular that of teaching English as a foreign language (EFL). This is probably due to the following:

- There has up till now been a reluctance on the part of schools to invest in hardware that might quickly become obsolete as a standard machine has yet to be agreed upon.
- A distinct lack of ELT-specific software.
- Many are sceptical that computers could play an effective role in the language learning process.

The picture is, however, rapidly beginning to change, largely due to the efforts of a pioneering band of enthusiasts such as John Higgins of the British Council and Tim Johns of the Birmingham University overseas students research unit; who, as well as offering a theoretical perspective, have written some useful software of their own.

Following this a number of language schools including Eurocentre, Bell International House, have started developing computer assisted language learning (CALL) facilities of their own. It is likely that there will be an explosion of interest over the next 18 months with the publication of a series of books on the subject and as several of the major publishers move into the potentially lucrative ELT software market. (Collins plan to market Higgins and Johns software in April).

What then are the uses and benefits available to the EFL teacher and student? Essentially the microcomputer is a device able to absorb large

English Language Teaching from Macmillan....

your chance to reach new horizons

Although computer assisted learning (CAL) has made considerable strides forward over the past couple of years, with most primary and secondary schools making at least moderate use of the micro, one area which has hitherto been rather slow in taking advantage of the microchip revolution has been the field of modern language teaching and in particular that of teaching English as a foreign language (EFL). This is probably due to the following:

- There has up till now been a reluctance on the part of schools to invest in hardware that might quickly become obsolete as a standard machine has yet to be agreed upon.
- A distinct lack of ELT-specific software.
- Many are sceptical that computers could play an effective role in the language learning process.

The picture is, however, rapidly beginning to change, largely due to the efforts of a pioneering band of enthusiasts such as John Higgins of the British Council and Tim Johns of the Birmingham University overseas students research unit; who, as well as offering a theoretical perspective, have written some useful software of their own.

Following this a number of language schools including Eurocentre, Bell International House, have started developing computer assisted language learning (CALL) facilities of their own. It is likely that there will be an explosion of interest over the next 18 months with the publication of a series of books on the subject and as several of the major publishers move into the potentially lucrative ELT software market. (Collins plan to market Higgins and Johns software in April).

What then are the uses and benefits available to the EFL teacher and student? Essentially the microcomputer is a device able to absorb large

RSIDE
OMMITTEE
IVISION

MIDDLE
OL
ed. Grimsby
September,
HEAD for
school
ould offer
tribution both
uni and life
forms
m the Di-
ction Office,
Grimsby,
rred to the
t the school
ys of this
64462
120012

RSIDE
OUNCIL
TION
MENT
PON HULL
ON
EW JUNIOR
HOOL
nd, Hull

Golden
from Septem-
ber for this
A. A. school
is aged 9 -
forms avail-
Head should
11th April
126612

ON
MENT
ON HULL
ON
JUNIOR
HOOL
ad, Orchard
te, Hull
J. Whincup
om Septem
DEPUTY
ER for this
adle school
his need 9 -
forms, swell-
shaded
y 11th April
120012

NCIL
 DEPARTMENT
 Hull Division
 JUNIOR HIGH
 J. Loughill
 er
 m September,
 DEPUTY HEAD,
 this Group 4
 with 150 pupils
 years.
 forma, avail-
 Head, should be
 11th April
 120013

E
NGIL
DEPARTMENT
Hull Division
UNIOR HIGR
chard Park
on upon Hull
: C. I. Turnbull
September
entry HEAR
the Group 4
with 180 pupils
ages
forms avail-
ined, should be
11th
120612

NCIL
DEPARTMENT
Hull Division
OR HIGH
Hull
m September,
DEPUTY HEAD
this Group 6
with 450 pupils
ears,
forms, avail-
Head, should be
11th April,
120612

POSTS

department

**NCILL
IDDLE SCHOOL**

ensive 9 - 13:

September

ADINA TO F

CLASSES FOR

CHES SPECI

2 plus Special

erssule invited

qualified and

and asked to take

to newly dezia-

for children

books. A Scale 3

s available to a

to become curicul

for Special

out the school,

form and

to the Head-

a school, take

om chas, school

om chas, school

om chas, school

100

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

Assistant Teachers

required September 1994 unless otherwise stated at:

(1) Alderman Calver School and Community College
Mitchell Avenue, CV4 8DY Tel: 0203 487779 (876 on
ans. 24 hrs) Tel: 0203 487779 (876 on ans. 24 hrs)
Scale 2 for suitable candidates. Further details on request
from school.

(2) Ernestors Grange School and Community College
Princeshoppe Way, CV3 2OD Tel: 0203 463121 (Social
Priority School, 1266 on roll)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION Scale 1 Two lively, enthusiastic
and energetic boys, aged 15-16, to join a large, integrated
Physical Education Department. The boys will be working
with a team of teachers in a well equipped Physical Education
Faculty with excellent facilities. This Faculty has developed
its curriculum which hopes to cater for the needs of all

C. CO-ORDINATOR FOR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE Scale 3. This is a key post within the Faculty of Education. The holder of this post will be responsible for the development and the successful applicants will be expected to contribute. (Time off in lieu will be allowed for this.)

range of learners within their bilingual English and support classes. A certificate is issued within all areas of the curriculum. Please ring school for further details before applying.

(4) Stoke Park School and Community College, Den Road, CV2 4JW. Tel: 0203 460218 (1050 on roll)

(a) MATHEMATICS Scale 1, a suitably qualified candidate to join an experienced Department and to share in the teaching of all age groups and abilities to C.S.E. and J.M.B. 'O' and 'A'. The school has a recently equipped computer room.

(b) HOME ECONOMICS Scale 1, to teach throughout 1 school in a well-equipped, open-plan Department. Able to teach all aspects of the subject and interest in multicultural and community education desirable. College leavers welcome to apply.

(5) Woodway Park School and Community College, Wigston Road, CV2 2RH. Tel: 0203 618156 (Socle) Priority School 800 on roll
Required Easter or September 1984 HEAD OF ENGLISH

(8) Cardinal Wiseman R.C. Girls' Comprehensive School, Putney, Green Road, CV/22A, Tel: 02131.21

required later of September 1984 FRENCH Scale 17 according to qualifications and experience. Apply to C to the Governors c/o the School.
Apply by letter giving full details (age, qualifications, experience) and names and addresses of two educational referees to the Head Teacher at the school concerned unless otherwise stated within 10 days of appearance of advertisement.
Enclose 3 A.E. If acknowledgement required.
Canvassing disallowed.

4 1

(1985)

an equal opportunity employer

CYNGOR SIR
DYFED
COUNTY COUNCIL

YN EISIAU ERYBN 1st MEDI, 1984

1. YBGOL GYFYN Y STRADE, LLANELLI, SA16 4DH (Gwt
Ailro/Athraws I ddydd: MATHMATEG (Graddia 1).
ymgyslwy'r fod yn rhugl eu Cymraeg ond ni ddysgir y pumc i'r
Cymraeg.

**Anfoner am furlen gale a manylion pellach (rhaid cynnwys
am stamp) at y Prifathro, Caisledau herfyd i'w dychwelyd
at y Prifathro Rhed.**

for the following posts required for September 1984.

2. QUEEN ELIZABETH MARIDUNUM COMPREHENSIVE
CARMARTHEN, SA31 3NT (Group 1).
- a) Teacher of MATHEMATICS (Scale 3).
b) Teacher of ENGLISH (Scale 3).
3. AMMAN VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, AMMAN
2NN (Group 12).
Teacher of PHYSICS (Scale 2).
4. GWENDRAETH VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL,
LLANELLI, SA14 7AS (Group 10).
a) Teacher of BIOLOGY to 'A' level and CHEMISTRY
to 'A' level (Scale 2).
b) Head of GIRLS P.E. (Scale 2).
5. LLANDVOYER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, LLANDVOYER
(Group 6).
a) Teacher in charge of BOYS' P.E. The ability to provide some
and MATHEMATICS would be an advantage (Scale 2).
b) Teacher in charge of HISTORY (Scale 2).
6. THE FISHGARD COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, NECH
FISHGARD, SA65 9DT (Group 11).
Head of ENGLISH Department (Scale 4).
7. MILFORD HAVEN CENTRAL SECONDARY
PRIORVILLE, MILFORD HAVEN, SA73 2JP (Group 11).

8. PEMBROKE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, BUSH, SA71 4FL (Group 13).
Head of COMPUTER SCIENCE (Scale 9).
Application forms and further details for post 2-8 available
appropriate Headteacher on receipt of a stamped
envelope. Completed applications should also be returned
Headteacher by 12th April 1984.

W. J. PHILLIPS, Director of Education, Education Department
Cardiff, SA1 2NH

City of Birmingham Education Department

Cadbury Sixth Form College,
Downland Close, Off Redditch Road, Birmingham B38 8QT.
Tel: 021-458 3898

The College opened in September 1983 in the buildings of the former Kings Norton Mixed School, near the City's southern boundary. For a further three years pupils of the School will be completing their Secondary Education in the College, and all staff appointed will be responsible for their courses as well as for Sixth Form work.

Head of Chemistry - Scale 3

The Head of Chemistry will be responsible, within the Science Department, for maintaining and developing courses to 'O' (or equivalent), 'A' and 'S' level, and for directing the contribution of Chemistry to the College's City and Guilds and C.P.V.E. courses, and to the Extension Studies programme.

Head of Physics - Scale 3

The Head of Physics will be responsible, within the Science Department, for maintaining and developing courses to 'O' (or equivalent), 'A' and 'S' level, and for directing the contribution of Physics to the College's City and Guilds and C.P.V.E. courses, and to the Extension Studies programme.

Head of Music - Scale 3

The Head of Music will be responsible for examination courses to 'O' and 'A' level and for the contribution of Music to the Extension Studies programme. More generally, however, the task of the person appointed will be to establish firmly the place of Music in the whole life of the College. Accommodation comprises two studios and two practice rooms and reflects the importance attached to Music in the plans for the College. All members of staff undertake tutorial as well as teaching responsibilities, and it is hoped that all will make their own contribution in extra-curricular activities and the community life of the College.

Design Technology - Scale 2

The post will involve teaching, and some responsibility for organising, a range of courses within the Department. These include 'O' and 'A' level, City and Guilds and C.P.V.E. courses and the Department's contribution to the Extension Studies programme. Design at 'A' level is already established, it is anticipated that the holder of this post will play a leading part in developing Technology within the College curriculum. All members of staff undertake tutorial as well as teaching responsibilities, and it is hoped that all will make their own contribution to extra-curricular activities and the community life of the College.

Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College,
Highgate, Birmingham B12 9DS
Tel: 021-440 4288

Computing - Scale 1

To teacher of computing to assist with all levels of work including examination courses (CSE to 'A' level) extension studies in computer awareness and micro-based teaching in other departments. In required for September. The ability to teach one other subject would be an advantage.

Mathematics - Scale 1

Two mathematics are required to contribute to the maths teaching throughout the College including work in the third, fourth and fifth years. Most of the work from work will be in 'O' level, CSE and Numeracy courses for pre-vocational pupils, but 'A' level work might well be available.

Business Studies - Scale 1

A teacher of commerce, with experience and office practice is required for September. There will be some work in the fourth and fifth years, but most will be in the sixth form. Application forms and further details available from the Principal residing s.s.e., to be returned by 13th April 1984.

Joseph Mason College,
Stade Road, Birmingham B23 7JH
Tel: 021-382 4757

Head of Physics - Scale 3

Required for September a well-qualified and experienced graduate to be responsible for the teaching of Physics throughout the College. The person appointed will be expected to have recent experience of teaching at Advanced level. It is impossible for developing courses as necessary at all levels will also be expected to develop Extension and computer controlled experimentation within the Science Department. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Principal, to whom completed forms should be returned as soon as possible. (6683)

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF KNOWSLEY KNOWSLEY CENTRAL TERTIARY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts in this new College which opens in September 1984:

1. Curriculum Manager (Head of Department, Grade III) of Adult and Foundation Studies Area.
2. Curriculum Leaders (Senior Lecturer Scale) (i) Adult and Foundation Studies (ii) Business and Office Studies (iii) Technology and Communications

Application forms and further information can be obtained by sending a s.a.e. to the Borough Education Officer, Education Office, Huyton Hey Road, Huyton, Merseyside L36 5YH.

Closing date for completed application forms, 10th April 1984.

SECONDARY OTHER THAN BY SUBJECTS

continued

POWYS
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

HEAD OF WELSH
DEPARTMENT
Required for September 1984 to teach Welsh throughout the school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Welsh Department and for the promotion of the language in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 2 Posts and above

DORSET

THE BRACKS SCHOOL
Weymouth, Dorset
Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

BEDFORDSHIRE

SOUTHERN AREA
DENBIGH HIGH SCHOOL
Alexandra Avenue, Luton.
Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 2 Posts and above

BIRMINGHAM

See Sixth Form and Tertiary College Column - Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College.

Scale 1 Posts

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
MAIDSTONE SCHOOL FOR
DEAF
This is an Upper School in a large town. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Physics throughout the College. The person appointed will be expected to have recent experience of teaching at Advanced level. It is impossible for developing courses as necessary at all levels will also be expected to develop Extension and computer controlled experimentation within the Science Department. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Principal, to whom completed forms should be returned as soon as possible. (6683)

Scale 1 Posts

LANCASHIRE

BOLTON SCHOOL
Bolton, Lancashire, BL1 4PB
96 girls' Junior School
Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

POWYS COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL (Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Required for September 1984. Teacher (Scale 2) responsible for the Design Faculty. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Design Faculty and for the promotion of the subject in the school. Further details and application forms available from the Headmaster, 13th April 1984. (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

TEACH ON EXCHANGE OR COURSES ABROAD

See overseas and exchange columns, (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

TEACH ON EXCHANGE OR COURSES ABROAD

See overseas and exchange columns, (154931)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

Scale 1 Posts

POWYS

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LYNN VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL
(Mixed Comprehensive 11-18)

</

Salary scales:
Senior Research Officer — £10,250-£14,125
Research Officer — £8,080-£10,250
Assistant Research Officer — £6,075-£8,305

All scales are under review and placement on the scales will be subject to qualification or to qualification by experience.

For application form and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire SL1 2DQ. Tel: Slough (0753) 741223.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday, 13th April, 1984.

The Foundation is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

(56/18)

(Soulbury – Burnham HT Group 10)
£16,008 – £17,262 p.a.

Required for September 1984. Applicants should have successful experience at senior management level in Schools or Further Education and have developed sufficient expertise to assume special responsibility in connection with the use of computers in education.

Closing date: 13th April, 1984.

Application forms and further details available from County Education Officer (P), P.O. Box 47, Thredneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, CM1 1LD. Telephone: 0245 267222 ext. 2628.

ESSEX
County Council

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF EDUCATION
(SCHOOLS)**

SUSSEX
COUNTY COUNCIL

CAREERS OFFICER (UNEMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST) Grade Sc5 £7,818-£8,523 Ref: E90

We require a professionally qualified Careers Officer or a person with extensive and relevant experience in industry and commerce to join a small team of unemployment specialists (Government funded).

Excellent working relationships have been established with the M.S.C., Job Centres, managing agents and sponsors which has led to some 800 young people currently participating in YTS.

Essential User Car Allowance payable.
Application form from Assistant Chief Executive (Manpower), Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, Kent. Tel: 01-290 0324 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date: 13th April, 1984.

(888)

London Borough Of
Bromley

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Salary range £19,950-£21,918 p.a. inclusive, plus lump sum car allowance of £1887 p.a.

The post will become vacant on the 1st April, 1984 on the retirement of the present holder, Mr. K. A. Birch.

Applicants must be graduates with teaching experience and with experience of education administration at a senior level.

Further details and application form from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Town Hall, The Burroughs, Hendon, London NW4 4BQ. Applications must be returned by 18th April, 1984.

We welcome applications from registered disabled people.

(882)

London Borough of Barnet

EDUCATION OFFICER Bangor

To liaise with schools, colleges and local authorities; advising BBC educational departments in London and Cardiff on the effectiveness of educational broadcasting; and contributing evidence and ideas for the formulation of future policy.

Applicants must have a good standard of education preferably to degree or degree equivalent level. Wide educational experience, including teaching experience are needed and candidates should have fluency in the Welsh language. All other things being equal preference would be given to candidates with good primary experience.

Salary £9,919 (may be higher if qualification exceptional) to £12,869 (currently under review), plus an allowance of £511 p.a. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form and further particulars (quote ref: 2284/TES and enclose s.a.e.). BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-927 5799.

We are an Equal Opportunities employer

BBC

ADMINISTRATION CONTINUED

THE SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

ASSISTANT EXAMINATIONS OFFICER

SALARY: NJC Principal Officer Range, Points 38-43: £10,539-£12,738 per annum.
(NJC scales are normally revised annually with effect from 1st July. Any award made on 1st July, 1984 will be automatically applied to the above scale).

The person appointed will form part of a team, each member of which will take responsibility for a group of subjects, servicing the subject panels and overseeing the examination and moderation of the subjects concerned, under Modes 1, 2 and 3. Applicants should have a qualification in mathematics; possess administrative and, preferably, teaching experience; be available to take up duty on 1st September, 1984.

Application forms and further particulars from: The Secretary, The South-East Regional Examinations Board, 2 and 4 Mount Ephraim Road, Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN11 1EU. Tel: Tunbridge Wells 35311, Ext. 65, to whom completed applications should be returned by 27th April, 1984.

(8878)

EAST ANGLIAN EXAMINATIONS BOARD

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary to take effect from 1st September 1984, pending the retirement of one of the present Assistant Secretaries in September 1985. Good academic and professional qualifications and teaching experience in Secondary schools are required. A knowledge of Music would be an advantage.

Salary in the range £12,408-£13,725.

ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the new post of full-time Assistant to the Secretary, for the three-year period from 1st September 1984 to 31st August 1987. Good academic and professional qualifications are required and experience of Secondary education is desirable.

Salary £9,945.

Further details and application forms to be returned by Wednesday, 11th April, are available from The Secretary, East Anglian Examinations Board, The Lindens, Lenden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3RL. Tel: 0206 549595.

(8804)

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARD OF EDUCATION AND

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION wish to appoint jointly

A General Secretary

upon the appointment of the present holder, Canon Robert Waddington, as Dean of Manchester.

The task of the Board of Education is to promote and supervise on behalf of the General Synod the general educational work of the Church both in the parishes and within the national education system at all levels. The National Society works in close association with the Board, but has its own team of staff, some of whom are shared with the Board, under the same General Secretary.

Applications are invited from communicant members of the Church of England, lay or ordained. The successful candidate will have knowledge of a wide range of educational activity, be accustomed to assist in the formulation and presentation of policy and be able to motivate and manage the two staff teams.

Further details and application form available from: Miss Anne E. Holt, Personnel Officer, Church House, Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3NZ. Tel: 01-222 9011. Ext: 351.

Short listed candidates will be interviewed in London on 22nd June 1984.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 1st May 1984.

WESTMINSTER R. C. DIOCESE TRUSTEE Parish Education Officer

This new post in the Westminster Diocesan Education Service (WDES) is introduced following an independent evaluation of the education needs of the Diocese of Westminster. Each of the 3 Pastoral Area Bishops will lead a multi-disciplinary team. The Parish Education Officer will be one of three officers, working under the Director of WDES, who are responsible for providing services to the area Bishops and their teams.

The Parish Education Officer will be responsible for providing technical support to the Area Bishops and their teams in servicing parish activities, particularly the training of parish catechists and church based youth work. At diocesan level the officer will be responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the five areas under the Director of WDES and in relation to the activities of the other education officers. Suitable candidates will have experience of work as parish catechists or youth work, with a broad knowledge of both fields, a professional qualification and a concern to facilitate this work through clergy and lay at parish level.

Successful candidates will be communicant members of the Roman Catholic Church, be priests or religious. The levels or remuneration will reflect the importance of this post.

This is a re-advertisement and previous applicants need not re-apply.

Further details and application forms to be returned by Monday 16th April 1984 are available from Monsignor R Brown, Archbishop's House, Ambrosden Avenue, London, SW1P 1QJ.

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the above post which has become vacant through retirement. The post will initially be designed to the Sheffield Office.

Applicants should have good academic qualifications, teaching and/or administrative experience, together with an understanding of CSE and 16+ examinations.

The conditions of service will be those laid down by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Professional Technical and Clerical Services. The salary scale will be £10,539-£12,738. An essential car user allowance is payable to candidates who hold a current driving licence and own a car.

Appointments may be made in the first instance at Professional Assistant level, on the salary scale NJC, points 37, £10,539-£10,761, with promotion to Assistant Secretary after one to two years' satisfactory service.

Intending applicants should write immediately for further details to: The Secretary, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Examinations Board, 31-33 Springfield Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 2HW, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

Applications should reach the Board by Wednesday, 11th April, 1984.

The National Trust will require an Administrator

for Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire from May. For details apply with full personal particulars to The Regional Director, The National Trust, 34-36 Church Street, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire GL20 5SN.

The National Trust

Administration General

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES

The Linguistics Group of the University of Reading is seeking 10 students to work on a project concerned with the application of linguistic theory to the study of the English language. Applicants should be graduates with a degree in Linguistics or a related subject. They should have a strong interest in the English language and a willingness to undertake a two-year programme of research and management training. The post is for a fixed period until 31st September 1985 with a salary in the range £2,130 - £11,615 p.a. plus USS remuneration.

Apply, quoting Ref. R.17A for further particulars to the Director of the Linguistics Group, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Closing date for applications: 30th April 1984. (164414) 500000

READING

UNIVERSITY OF READING

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer to work on a project concerned with the application of linguistic theory to the study of the English language. Applicants should be graduates with a degree in Linguistics or a related subject. They should have a strong interest in the English language and a willingness to undertake a two-year programme of research and management training. The post is for a fixed period until 31st September 1985 with a salary in the range £2,130 - £11,615 p.a. plus USS remuneration.

Apply, quoting Ref. R.17A for further particulars to the Director of the Linguistics Group, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Closing date for applications: 30th April 1984. (164414) 500000

Apply, quoting Ref. R.17A for further particulars to the Director of the Linguistics Group, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Closing date for applications: 30th April 1984. (164414) 500000

Social Services

WOODWORK TEACHER - SPECIAL UNIT

Salary Scale: Barnham Scale 1 plus £1,058 Community Homes Allowance, plus Extraneous Duties Allowance (under review) plus £306 Special Unit Allowance.

Applications are invited for the above post at Red Bank School in the highly specialised unit accommodating 28 adolescent boys whose personal difficulties and complex behaviour require therapeutic care and treatment within secure facilities.

Single or married accommodation may be available on a temporary basis at a rental to be assessed.

Application forms and further details are available from the Principal, Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 4621.

Closing date: 13th April, 1984.

An Equal Opportunities employer (8834)

**Lancashire
County Council**

STAFF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

(Field Tutor Post)

£14,211 - £15,447

Survey County Council in association with the North East London Polytechnic require a Staff Educational Psychologist to perform specified duties to be shared equally between the NELP and Survey County Council in the MSc Educational Psychology (professional) training course.

Responsibilities for developing advanced (post experience) training programmes for educational psychologists based mainly in Survey is a feature of this newly-created post.

Applications are required from educational psychologists with at least 5 years' experience, including specialist experience in areas of special educational education or substantial INSET involvement, including research or publication, will be an advantage.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with Barnham Head Teacher group 8, currently £13,853-£16,189 plus £258 Range Allowance. General conditions of service will be in accordance with the Southbury Committee.

Formal enquiries can be made to Mrs Sheila Wollendare, County Tutor, Psychology Department, North East London Polytechnic, Romford Road, Stratford, London E15 4LZ (Tel. 01-500 7722, Ext. 4295), or to Mr John Walker, County Educational Psychologist, Education Department, County Hall, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames. Tel: 01-546 1050, Ext. 3207.

To apply see below. Please quote Ref. NTP1. Closing date for applications: 30 April 1984.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

£9,712 - £14,511

Four educational psychologists are required to carry out professional duties in local schools and colleges and to develop the role of the School Psychological Service, including fulfilling statutory obligations under the 1981 Education Act.

Applicants must have a degree in psychology, a teaching certificate and two or more years' teaching experience; some specialist teaching experience is desirable.

To apply see below. Please quote Ref. NTP2. Closing date for applications: 30 April 1984.

Application forms and further details from the County Education Officer (please quote Ref No.), County Hall, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames. Tel: 01-546 1050, Ext. 3170.

**SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL**

LEICESTERSHIRE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

PRINCIPAL OFFICER

RANGE: £13,927 -

The Institute invites applications for this new post of Principal Officer to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Institute. The postholder will be responsible for the recruitment, training and supervision of staff, the management of the Institute's finances, and the maintenance of the Institute's premises. The postholder will also be responsible for the Institute's public relations and for the management of the Institute's external relations.

The person appointed will be a member of the Institute's management team and will be responsible to the Director of the Institute for the conduct of the Institute's business. The postholder will be responsible for the management of the Institute's finances, and for the maintenance of the Institute's premises.

Further particulars from the Director, NAICE, 198 De Montfort Street, Leicester LE1 7GE. Closing date for applications (no late applications) 16th April 1984. (122882)

Child Care

BARNET LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

SWAYLANDS RESIDENTIAL BOYS'

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE OFFICER

Applicants should have a degree in psychology or a related subject, and a minimum of two years' experience in child care. The postholder will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the residential unit, and for the management of the unit's finances and premises.

Further particulars from the Director, Barnet Education Department, Barnet Town Hall, Barnet, London NW4 4BQ. Closing date for applications: 13th April 1984.

WOLVERHAMPTON

BOROUGH COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PSYCHOLOGIST

CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

PSYCHOLOGIST

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

For the CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts for the 1984 examinations:

1. CHIEF EXAMINER for HISTORY, European History, 1959-1960, 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081,

EXAMINERS

continued

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

The Board invites applications for the following posts for the 1986 examinations:

1. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

2. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

3. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

4. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (MODERN) LEVEL.

5. **MODERATOR** for PURE MATHEMATICS & APPLIED MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS at S Level.

6. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

7. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

8. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

9. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

10. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

11. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

12. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

13. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

14. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

15. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

16. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

17. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

18. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

19. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

20. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

21. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

22. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

23. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

24. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

25. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

26. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

27. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

28. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

29. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

30. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

31. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

32. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

33. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

34. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

35. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

36. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

37. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

38. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

39. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

40. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

41. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

42. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

43. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

44. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

45. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

46. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

47. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

48. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

EXAMINER/MODERATOR - 1985 EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited for appointment as Examiners/Moderators in:

1. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

2. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

3. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

4. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (MODERN) LEVEL.

5. **MODERATOR** for PURE MATHEMATICS & APPLIED MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS at S Level.

6. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

7. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

8. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

9. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

10. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

11. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

12. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

13. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

14. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

15. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

16. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

17. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

18. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

19. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

20. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

21. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

22. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

23. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

24. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

25. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

26. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

27. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

28. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

29. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

30. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

31. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

32. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

33. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

34. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

35. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

36. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

37. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

38. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

39. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

40. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

41. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

42. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

43. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

44. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

45. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

46. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

47. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

48. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

49. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

50. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

51. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

BRADFORD

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

TEACHING SERVICE

Required for September 1984:

1. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

2. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

3. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

4. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (MODERN) LEVEL.

5. **MODERATOR** for PURE MATHEMATICS & APPLIED MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS at S Level.

6. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

7. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

8. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

9. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

10. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

11. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

12. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

13. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

14. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

15. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

16. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

17. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

18. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

19. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

20. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

21. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

22. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

23. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

24. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

25. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

26. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

27. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

28. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

29. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

30. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

31. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

32. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

33. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

34. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

35. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

36. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

37. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

38. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

39. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

40. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

41. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

42. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

43. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

44. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

45. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

46. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

47. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

48. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

49. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

50. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

51. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

Can you communicate Tomorrow's Technology to young people today?

Rank Xerox is setting up an Information Technology Centre (ITC) at its Colnbrook premises which will serve the Slough area. In liaison with Berkshire County Council, the Manpower Services Commission and the Departments of Industry, it will train young people in a broad range of Information

Technology and personal skills, develop awareness and use of Information Technology and encourage new business developments. This has created some interesting opportunities for professionals with a flair for communicating their skills to young people.

Training Supervisors £8,430

We have opportunities in the areas of Software Development, Electronics Hardware and the Electronic Office. Whichever role you choose, you will need to be inventive in the development of products and services and ideally, have training experience.

For the Software section you should have a general knowledge of microcomputers, data communications equipment, robot control, CAD and networking systems for data handling. You should also have detailed knowledge of computer programming in Basic and other popular high level languages.

For the Electronics/Hardware section you must have specific skills in the design and

maintenance of microcomputer, peripheral and interfacing circuitry. You should also have recent experience in manufacturing, design or field services.

For further details and an application form contact Chief Executive, Shire Hall, Shirefield Park, Reading, RG2 8XD. Tel. Reading 876444 ext. 3021, stating the post(s) you wish to apply for.

Closing date April 13, 1984.

Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer and all applicants will be considered solely on the basis of suitability for the post irrespective of race, colour, sex, marital status or disability.

Outdoor Education

ABERDEEN

GRAMPIAN REGIONAL OUTDOOR EDUCATION SERVICE

Required for September 1984:

1. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

2. **CO-CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

3. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (PURE & ADVANCED) LEVEL.

4. **CHIEF EXAMINER** for MATHEMATICS (MODERN) LEVEL.

5. **MODERATOR** for PURE MATHEMATICS & APPLIED MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS at S Level.

6. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

7. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

8. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

9. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

10. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

11. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

12. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

13. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

14. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

15. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

16. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

17. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

18. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

19. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

20. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

21. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

22. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

23. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

24. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

25. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

26. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

27. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

28. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

29. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

30. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

31. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

32. **MODERATOR** for ADDITIONAL STATISTICS at ORDINARY LEVEL.

London Borough of Newham

Required September 1984

MULTICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Minority Language Unit

Teachers are required with appropriate qualifications in one or more South Asian languages. Teachers are

required to work either with Secondary pupils teaching language to 'O' or 'A' level, or with children in infant and nursery classes developing their mother tongue.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Computerized Design

Design engineers are using computers to create new products and improve existing ones. The use of computers in design allows for more complex and efficient designs, reducing the time and cost of development.

Advanced Materials

Researchers are developing new materials with enhanced properties, such as strength, weight, and durability. These materials are being used in a variety of applications, from aerospace to consumer products.

Education for Employment

Today's college graduates are being prepared for a world of rapid technological change. Universities are focusing on providing students with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in the workforce.

Jack Merrill shows you special opportunities in education for employment with a look at exciting professions and where to go for more information.

Catering for the clientele

Jack Merrill shows you special opportunities in education for employment with a look at exciting professions and where to go for more information.

POWERTRAIN

Powertrain Systems

Powertrain systems are the heart of any vehicle, converting fuel into motion. Advances in powertrain technology are leading to more efficient and powerful engines, improving performance and fuel economy.

A RESOURCE YOU CAN STILL AFFORD

TRANSFER FROM AUTO TRUCK TRUCK BUS

For more information, contact us today. We offer a wide range of services and products to meet your needs.

Why Use Assistant Teachers?

PERSONAL PREPARATION

Assistant teachers play a vital role in the classroom, providing individualized attention and support to students. They help create a positive learning environment and ensure that all students are engaged and successful.

POWERTRAIN

Powertrain Systems

Powertrain systems are the heart of any vehicle, converting fuel into motion. Advances in powertrain technology are leading to more efficient and powerful engines, improving performance and fuel economy.

A RESOURCE YOU CAN STILL AFFORD

TRANSFER FROM AUTO TRUCK TRUCK BUS

For more information, contact us today. We offer a wide range of services and products to meet your needs.

Why Use Assistant Teachers?

PERSONAL PREPARATION

Assistant teachers play a vital role in the classroom, providing individualized attention and support to students. They help create a positive learning environment and ensure that all students are engaged and successful.

Quis

School Visits
A 16 page feature giving details of day trips to various museums, historical buildings and places of interest as well as covering 'Venture Weeks' and a 'Do-it-yourself Europe' survival course plus tips on how to make your school visit enjoyable for both pupils and teachers. First published in TES in February 1983. Price £1.00.

Modern Language Teaching
Computers
School Travel
School Visits
YTS
Leverhulme Report
BTECH Education
Review of 1983
Peer Review (I)
Peer Review (II)
Education & Training for Employment

Prices include postage within the UK but not Red Star or hand delivery.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.
